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THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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AGENTS.

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each *new* yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each *renewed* subscriber—*except in the case of clubs.*

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

HOLLY-WOOD.

BY ALICE CAREY.

CHAP. II — Concluded.

"And having delivered this rigmarole, Mrs. Wilkinson said she 'would take off her things and go to work;' upon which she divested herself of sundry outer garments, and proceeded to arrange the room according to her ideas of neatness. The chairs were placed in a straight row against the wall, the ashes carefully brushed up, and the furniture dusted, and afterwards rubbed till it shone again. And during all her work the widow talked on, in a kind of irregular, active-transitive way, now telling that 'she knew a man, that he had a sister that was chased by a bull once, and that she had been an idiot ever since,' and now, 'that she knew a woman, that she had a child that lay three days without speaking, and was then cured by an application of rattlesnake grease to the soles of her feet.

"She had certainly had a large and curious experience, if her own accounts were correct, and they doubtless were; and to watch and to listen to her was an interesting pastime. Mr. Richards was greatly amused, smiling encouragingly, and throwing in a word now and then—enough to keep her busy.

"Miss Pinchum, who had felt a little jealous on my coming, hitched her chair toward me, and said, in a whisper, she 'feared we would be dreadfully bored, now that an enemy was really in her province.' She felt disposed to form an alliance with me; and such looks as she gave the widow would have quite annihilated her, if the widow had seen them, which, fortunately, she was too busy to do. All at once she disappeared from among us.

"'What a frightful creature! I wish she would go home. Can't you contrive to get her off? O, do try!' This appeal was made to Mr. Richards, in very sweet and winning accents; nevertheless, he was not at all moved, but, simply saying 'she seemed a person of good intentions, and really made the house quite cheerful with activity and gossip,' relapsed into thoughtful silence, glancing uneasily toward the bed, where little Harry lay moaning to himself.

"'Makes the house cheerful, does she! She's a fool—that's just what she is; pretending to come here to see the sick. She came to see you—that's what she came for; but if you think she's so kind and so wise, I am sure she's welcome to come here, for all of me. I have no right to say anything against it. I only wish she would wait a few days, and I would be out of the way, for I hated her the moment I set eyes on her.'

"'Ah, did you?' said Mr. Richards, 'you should not form judgments so prematurely—for myself, I have no doubt but that she is as good as she is original.'

"'Maybe you think she is handsome, ten feet high, and red hair, and forty years old!'

"'Did you ever hear, Miss Pinchum, a common adage about glass houses.

"'I have heard, that a man buried half his senses when he buried his wife, and I believe it too,' and Miss Pinchum beat the carpet violently with her foot.

"'There she is, coming up stairs,' continued the irritated lady—'she walks like a war-horse!' The widow appeared, with her sleeves turned back, and a bustling look; she had been preparing tea—'there was nothing like it, to keep a body up under trials;' she said 'she would remain by the bed, while we went below and took a mouthful or two.'

Mr. Richards thanked her, and led the way—so showing her, quietly, that he appreciated her efforts to please him. Miss Pinchum declined at first; she didn't know how anybody could think of eating, when little Harry was so sick; but having shaken her fist at their backs, and afterward banged at the open door through which they were gone, she concluded, if I would remain by the bed, she would go for half a minute, and take a cup of tea, just to keep her head from breaking. At the door she turned, came close to me, and asked if I thought it possible that Mr. Richards, so handsome, and young enough for her or me, would marry that vulgar widow.

"I knew nothing of the gentleman, and could not so correctly estimate the probabilities as herself, upon which she concluded that he said a great deal more than he felt, merely to plague her—the happifying influence of which conclusion I did not disturb by the utterance of any thoughts, for Miss Pinchum was certainly little younger, and no prettier, than her rival, as she esteemed the widow. I thought, at the time, it was strange they could not see 'he was so above them, in his bright radiance and collateral light, they must be comforted, not in his sphere.'

"But who of us all are any wiser?

"Little Harry kept turning on the pillow, and moaning to himself, and I sat down beside the bed, and took the tiny hand which lay on the coverlid in mine. It was burning hot, and grasped my fingers tightly, as if holding to life. I felt assured that he had not many hours to live, though none of the household seemed to apprehend the worst. The clock struck twelve in some distant part of the house, but all was so still I counted the strokes. While I did so, there was a light step on the stairs; and crouching, as if afraid, the beautiful hound, 'Fleet,' came close to the bedside, and raising himself on his hind feet, licked the hand that lay on the counterpane.

"'Humph! worse—much worse!' said a strange voice; and looking up, my eyes met those of Dr. Roberts, as I supposed the person who was bending over the bed to be.

"He inquired when the present symptoms made their appearance—shook his head doubtfully, but administered an opiate, and said there was yet a little hope. He stood for some minutes, his hand on the boy's face, quite regardless of everything; and when he turned away, the tears were in his eyes. It was strange to see him so affected; for though he turned his face from me, I knew the tears fell on and on.

"I was interested in the young man, I knew not why, and I wished I might say something to comfort him. He had not realized my ideas of him at all, for he had been expected for hours past, and I had pictured a plethoric, consequential little person, with short whiskers and glasses, and saying many inflated nothings. But the person before me was, in the first place, handsome, which I had not anticipated; young, which I had not anticipated; and shy, which I had not anticipated. I can see his black, melancholy eyes and jetty hair full of snow—his fair, flushed cheeks—all as they were that night. I felt that his was a good and a kind heart, and respect and esteem mingled at once with my admiration. But yet, and yet, when I heard the step of Mr. Richards I forgot everything else, even the sick child. There is no accounting for such predilections.

"It was amusing to see the warfare which the widow and the maiden lady kept up, and how they vied with each other in their efforts to serve Mr. Richards. Miss Pinchum, who had assumed in her own right a querulous and complaining tone, dropped it at once, seeing the lively, bustling, good-humored way in which the widow made herself useful. True, she had occasional relapses into the complaining, exacting mood, which were worse, if possible, than the first disease; but she struggled hard against the predisposition, and, on the whole, trod pretty closely in the widow's footsteps.

"For instance—when Mrs. Wilkinson brought a footstool, and said to Mr. Richards, it was a world of trials, Miss Pinchum brought his gown, and said it was a world of trials and temptations. And when the widow brought a glass of wine, and told him he had a great deal to live for, and he must try to be reconciled, even if little Harry was 'took,' Miss Pinchum immediately brought a glass of brandy, and said he must try to think all was ordered for the best, and to think of the friends he had left. For all of which the afflicted man thanked the ladies most politely.

"At one o'clock the child still slept, and the Doctor entertained hopes of a favorable turn. Mr. Richards was prevailed on to seek some rest, and then little urging was requisite to induce Miss Pinchum to do the same. The widow said she thought the child was as good as dead, and went below to prepare for the funeral.

"The embers shed a quiet gleam through the room—the wind shook the sash, and blew the snow against the pane—'Fleet' lay at the foot of the bed, watchful—all was, as it were, cloudy suspense.

"The little fingers relapsed their feverish hold—the sleep grew deeper and calmer—and as we watched, for my amusement, perhaps, perhaps for the relief of his own heart, for we all crave sympathy, Doctor Roberts told me something of the history of his life. The child of poor parents, and an orphan at an early age, he had come up to manhood through the hard vicissitudes which only the poor and the unfriended know.

"He had but lately come to our neighborhood, and this was almost his first professional engagement. He was young, and altogether without worldly experience, and the tendrils of an affectionate nature were reaching for something to which they might cling; and when he said he was a stranger among strangers, and that he had been thinking, as he watched by that loved child, how much better, so far as human sight went, it would be for him to die—for that he would leave no vacancy in the world, no heart to mourn—I could not help saying, I should be pained—I, who had first seen him that night; for I was as young and unsophisticated as he. My heart, naturally enough, under the circumstances, was softened; and when he suddenly checked himself, and begged pardon for the freedom with which he had spoken of matters which could not possibly interest me, I replied that nothing could have more interested me; and, by way of assuring him that his confidence had not been premature, said my own experiences had been kindred to his. When I finished, a smile, that lighted up all his beautiful face, assured me that I had given him pleasure even before he said, men as humble and as hopeless as himself had found friends, and with patience and energy, and a disposition as willing to please as to be pleased, why should he despair?

"I know that I was misinterpreted; it is useless to try to screen myself; I knew it, and did not correct the impression.

"Meeting as we did—young as we were, and unused to all conventional formulæ—night's curtain drawn about us, and in the presence of the awfulest solemnity, we felt how trifling and empty was everything but human love—and we spoke as we felt, not as lovers understand—but our position was taken on a plain, whence the transit was a natural one.

"The cock crew out for daybreak, the snow had ceased falling, and lay piled against the windows, and projected over the roof, like stonework; across the hill, where the red began to mix with the gray, the woods stood black and still, and all the white surface of the ground, as far as you could see, was unbroken; morning was coming up, clear, and cold, and still.

"I was standing at the window, when Doctor Roberts called to me, very quietly. I was startled, for the tone was ominous, and, turning, I saw that he had lifted the child from the pillow, and that the blue, fatal tinge was already on the whitening and convulsive lips. 'Fleet' stood close by the bedside, with almost a human interest in his face—a moment, and the mortal had put on immortality; and the morning, which was breaking for us, had for him no night.

"I tapped softly at the door of Mr. Richards's room, and, starting up, he said, 'Is it morning?' I said, 'Yes, it is morning with little Harry.' There was no audible grief, but I knew how his heart was rent and his manhood broken; and, without calling the officious nurse, joined the bustling Mrs. Wilkinson, who no sooner learned what was come to pass, than she dispatched a servant for a shroud, and herself fell to making toast for the bereaved father. Widows, she said, knew how to sympathize.

"Two days went by—long and miserable days they must have been to him who had no one near to whom he could say how empty the world was—and the day of the funeral was come. Under the low-dropping boughs of a peach tree, that grew not far from the house, the grave was made; for the father could not put his child far from him. The coffin was placed in the carriage with the chief mourner, and Miss Pinchum and the widow Wilkinson made some desperate attempts to be admitted as sharers of the afflicting office he sustained, but were finally ejected by Martha, who had a special genius for the superintendence of funerals, and Doctor Roberts and the clergyman were only admitted.

"A few kind hearted neighbors, who had heard by chance of the boy's death, (for Mr. Richards had, as yet, held himself aloof from us all,) came on horseback or in wagons, and followed to the lonesome grave decently and in order. Arrived there, Miss Pinchum took her place, as if of right, beside Mr. Richards, and the widow, pressing as near as she could, offered a bottle of smelling salts. Seeing this, Miss Pinchum began to weep and wail with inconsolable violence, and finally fell in what seemed a fainting fit. She was caught up by Martha, contrary to her expectations, I think, but was assisted into the carriage, (there was but one,) the Doctor making room for her, and offering his arm to me, for a path had been swept clear, and the grave was not more than a quarter of a mile from the house. Of course, we said little during the brief walk, but the little was neither casual nor careless on the Doctor's part, but rather the taking up of the threads of an already established friendship. At the door, where we found Martha untying the crape, and the widow Wilkinson brushing the snow from the porch, he took leave of me, with a warm pressure of the hand, and the expression of the hope that we should meet at no distant day. He was unlike any other person I ever knew, and I think he would interest me more now than then.

"At dinner, which Martha and the widow assisted to prepare, Mr. Richards appeared with a cheek a little paler, and a voice a little more subdued than usual. He spoke little, but nevertheless appeared fully conscious of his position, as master of the house, and head of the table. Miss Pinchum choked over the soup, and afterward calmed herself, and related all the endearing ways of little Harry.

"The widow said she was no hand to bawl, and make a great pretence—it was a vulgar way, though some folks might think it made them irresistible. For her part, she thought we must live with the living, and not with the dead; and though she had never taken off her mourning, and never would—and would not marry the best man in the world—she could yet find something better to do than snivelling; and, agreeably to her profession, she made herself busy and likeable as she knew how to be. She didn't want any servant to wait on her, she said—she could wait on herself, and the rest, too—and so, striding from place to place, now slicing bread, and now recommending some delicacy to Mr. Richards—now relating how Parson Goodman laughed at her jokes, and now how hard her old man died—or, perchance, the color of his wedding coat, and the number of the weeks of their courtship, she, by little and little, soothed and humanized. She was a coarse, common woman, and ambitious of a permanent place in Mr. Richards's household; but she didn't whine or die away about it; she went to work in a straightforward way, as she would have done to sew the seam of a pair of pantaloons; and when she came to the end of her thread, she gave it up—spitefully, it is true—but she gave it up—whereas Miss Pinchum shifted her canvass in every conceivable manner—now driving steadily at her mark, now veering coquettishly aside—now assuming the captainship, and now affecting the modesty and diffidence of a school-girl. The last forte, however, upon which she fell back, was ignorance. 'Mr. Richards,' she would say, 'what kind of wood is it in the fire?' and on being told, she would continue, 'does it grow in *our* woods, Mr. Richards?' and if the reply was yes, she would go on with, 'did one of our men cut down the tree?' (she was fond of saying *we* and *our*,) and add, 'how big was it, Mr. Richards?' and 'did I ever see such a tree?' and 'how long did it take our man to cut it down?' and similar foolish questions, *ad infinitum*. At one of these elegant displays of feminine dependence, during that first memorable dinner, the widow Wilkinson jumped up, as though a serpent stung her, and, placing herself behind the chair of the maiden lady, sawed the air sharply with her case-knife, as if she said, 'I would cut off your head, if I could!'

"At another time, these manifestations would not have escaped the observation of Mr. Richards; but, if aware of them at the time, he affected obliviousness. Toward sunset, seeing that Mrs. Wilkinson proposed remaining through the night, and finding no requisition for my services, I tapped at the door of the library, whither Mr. Richards had retired, to announce my intention of returning home. Of course, I premised by asking if I could be of any further use. A dozen volumes lay on the chairs, and the carpet, and the table, but he seemed to be reading from none. He was obliged, he said, for my kind intentions, but his occasions had already been responded to—Mrs. Williamson, who seemed a very efficient person, would remain for a day or two; and a Miss Halstead, who had been called in before little Harry's death, was still about the house, he believed.

"Heavens! I cannot tell what I felt. It was as if he had 'put miles, put leagues, between us.' I had been an inmate of his house for two or three days, and yet he did not recognise me. I felt the mingling of anger, and shame, and pride, flush through my cheek, as, bowing with a sort of satirical deference, I withdrew. True, he had not seen me in my bonnet, except in the night, until now—and I might have found other all-sufficient excuses for his inattention to me—but I could only see the naked truth, which was certainly ugly enough, and mortifying enough. The very dog that lay in my path looked hateful to me, as with aristocratic assurance he maintained his position. I did not once turn or look toward the house—it might have sunk into the earth, or burned up, and at the moment I should have felt neither pain nor pleasure in the scene.

"There was a path broken along the lane, which the funeral folks had made, but I disdained to tread in it, and made my way right through the drifted snow. It pleased my mood to trample down whatever opposition I could.

"A thousand contradictory resolves I made during that short walk—now I would fall into my proper position, and never think of anything but tending the dairy, and comparing calico dresses with Lucretia Wilkinson; and now I said I was a head and shoulders above her, and I would not stoop to mate myself with her, or the class to which by nature she belonged. There were immortal longings in me, and in some way they should be gratified—when or how I did not stop to inquire. I did not know how hard it is for even Genius to dig its slow way from the base to the summit—to snap asunder all natural ties, defy its own ignorance, and the opposition of the thousand starved but cultivated aspirants that tread it down to the last.

"It was almost night when I reached home. Nobody was expecting me, or glad that I was come; apparently even Hetty, whom Martha had taught, while I was gone, not only to milk a cow, but also to say 'mother,' seemed weaned quite away from me. The child was of a more pliable clay, and Martha felt, what was true, that with me out of the way, she could mould her to her will.

"Hetty told me of her new acquirements, adding that mother was going to teach her to make a quilt out of a thousand pieces, and asked me if I knew how to make such a one. I said no, and I didn't want to know; and that if she would try to master her spelling book, she would do a wiser thing. Naturally, I was anxious that all possible educational advantages should be afforded my poor sister; but Martha said, in her coarse way, nothing could ever be made of her, and my father remained passive. I sat down, without removing bonnet or shawl, for I felt as though I had no home, there nor elsewhere, and Martha moved about without noticing me. If her work were out of doors, she remained there, insensible of the cold; if it were over a blazing fire, flames seemed her element. Heat nor cold, death nor love, nothing moved her; but in the same passionless way she went about.

"It was growing dark in the cheerless room, when my father and Parson Goodman came in—the latter to solicit contributions, in the way of clothes or money, for a poor family in the neighborhood, and my father to have a brier, which he had thrust deep in his finger, picked out.

"Martha gave him a great brass pin, which she took from her sleeve, and told him he could best extricate the thorn himself. She did not inquire whether it was the left or the right hand, nor did she see how the oozing blood filled all the aching cavity between the broken nail and the finger, but passed from the room in search of some contribution to the Parson's budget.

"'My good young lady,' he said, addressing me, 'haven't you something for these poor people?' I had little to spare, I knew, but I remembered an outgrown dress, and a curious shilling, which I had had for a long time.

"Martha returned with a bundle, as I withdrew for my little store. I could find neither of the articles I sought, and was obliged to say I had nothing. Martha, as I afterward learned, had contributed not only the dress, but the shilling, taking to herself the credit, and leaving me to appear selfish or careless.

"My father was standing in the fast-fading light, essaying his best to extract the thorn with the pin. 'How dainty!' exclaimed Martha, taking the dull instrument, and tearing the brier from the quivering flesh, as she would have torn it from the tree on which it grew; and the Parson with the bundle, and my father, holding the bleeding finger in the other cracked and toil-hardened hand, went out of the house.

"I heard Charley walking to and fro in his own room—that is, in the part of the garret where his clothes hung on pegs—where his bed was, and where stood an old trunk, containing a few dollars and a few books. I could not sit quietly—my thoughts were all perturbation—and with a step unsteady and hurried, I went out into the air.

"Mr. Goodman was in his carriage, about driving away, and my father was just handing in a bag of oats, or potatoes, or corn, I don't know which, but I heard the Parson say to him, 'I can take it full, Mr. Halstead.' The parsonage was half a mile away in the vicinity of the grocery, the tavern, and the post office. Of pleasant evenings, it was my custom to walk there, though in expectancy of nothing more than the weekly paper. It occurred to me then, to ride thither with the Parson and to walk home, but Mr. Goodman set off at a brisk trot before I was near enough to arrest his attention.

"I was not disposed to be baffled, however, and, wrapping my shawl about me, walked forward as I would have walked on the May grass. It was quite dark when I reached the office—I had seen nothing except my shadow in the moonlight moving along the snow beside me—heard nothing but the whistle of the north wind—and, with feelings little soothed, was turning homeward, for not even a newspaper had been given in answer to my quest, when the half-boyish, half-manly, but altogether handsome face of Dr. Roberts smiled on me through the dark.

"He begged leave to delay me a moment, and, having made his inquiries, offered me his conduct home, so cordially, that a refusal would have been rude. The lights shone brightly from the windows about us—few persons were astir—for home was too cheerful, in most places, to allow of the inmates going abroad. Beside the door of the tavern was nailed the painted sign of Dr. Roberts, and I remember with what scornful feelings I regarded it as we passed. His ambition was a small one, I thought—a village Doctor.

"I was half sorry that I met him; and yet his position and attainments were altogether above mine—I knew this, and tried to crush down my pride, and receive his civility civilly, at least. But once or twice, when we were about to meet some one, I pulled my vail over my face, fearful, fool that I was, it might be Mr. Richards.

"We talked mostly of such things as the occasion suggested, and yet we were both conscious, perhaps, of tenderer sentiments. For myself, I felt assured of having found one who might be my friend, and who was worthy to be so, and yet, while I encouraged, I half repelled his advances.

"When, at the gate of home, I withdrew my arm from his, he took my hand as if to say good-bye, but retained it, saying how short the walk had been—how I seemed a friend, and not a stranger; and how he had quite forgotten, for the time, his friendless state. I thanked him for his civilities, said the walk was but a short one, without intimating that it had been shorter than usual; and with an apology for having detained me so long, the young man went sorrowful away. When he had turned back into the dark, and I saw the wind ruffling his hair, I felt a strong inclination to smooth it down with my hands—to kiss him, for I was then, as I am now, a creature of wild impulses.

"At the close of the last sentence, Hetty opened the study-door, and entered very quietly, but looking happier than I had ever seen her. It was midnight, she said, and she had been sleepy for an hour—she didn't look sleepy, but what woman has not her little arts?

"'And so Brother Screwhard, bless his honest soul, is gone,' said Mary, glancing mischievously at her sister.

"'Why do you say that,' replied Hetty, half-reproachfully, and as if an affront had been offered to herself. 'Pardon, sweet sister,' said Mary, stooping and kissing her—'I like the young man well enough,' and so we separated for the night."

For the National Era.

'TIS THE WORST, AND THE BEST.

BY THE WORKSHOP BARD.

This bill is, at the same time, both the worst and the best bill ever acted upon by Congress.—*Speech of Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, on the final passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill.*

'Tis the worst and the best of the deeds ye have done,
And destiny's angel the records shall trace;
It shall tell that the race of the traitor is run,
And that Freemen henceforth shall be found in their place.

From New Hampshire's tall peaks, frowning darkly and dun,
To the valleys which sleep by the far Western Flood,
Shall be echoed the deeds of her recreant son,
Who hath bartered in shame what was purchased with blood.

Too long, like the ravenous vultures of war,
Have the traitors been fed, while our rights have been sold;
Those rights, which, to Freemen, were dearer by far
Than the gems of a crown in their settings of gold.

'Tis written! *Aye, written!* for lo! on the wall,
The pale finger of Doom hath engraven it deep;
And a voice, which presages your ultimate fall,
Is awakened at last, and shall never more sleep.

It shall thrill through the land, like a wail from the dead,
And a voice shall reply from our forefathers' graves,
That "the soil where the blood of the martyrs was shed,
Shall be evermore free from the footfall of slaves."

All hail to the future! Its promise is ours,
Though the storm and the tempest should herald its birth;
Ye shall look, but in vain, for a spirit that cowers;
Ye shall learn, of a truth, that *there yet is a North.*

"'Tis the worst, and the best;" for abroad through the land,
The pent fires of Freedom at last shall break forth;
And Liberty yet shall have whereon to stand,
Till she shatters the thrones of the tyrants of earth!

Marietta, Ohio, June 14, 1854.

For the National Era.

TO SOUTHERN CHILDREN.

The gifted pen which has given to the world such a lively picture of the woes and wrongs of the slave, has likewise drawn the beautiful portrait of two noble and lovely Southern children; and to this, with one slight exception, she has drawn no counterpart. It is to these warm-hearted, affectionate, generous little boys and girls that I would now address a few earnest, loving words. The desire to do so was occasioned, recently, by reading in an old number of Merry's Museum a letter purporting to have been written by a little girl living among the mountains of Virginia, and exulting in the possession of a new piano. Says the joyous, sunny-hearted child, "The piano—*my* piano—has come. It is mine—not merely so to call mine, but mine sure enough. Father says that if he should break, it could not be taken for debt." While reading this, the thought painfully recurred: but men and women may. Probably every child who reads this paper knows what it is to rejoice in the possession of something, and can enter into the feelings of this little girl. Your opening years are passed amid scenes of luxury and indulgence, and hope points to a still brighter future, when, emancipated even from the gentle control of loving parents, you will be free to follow the dictates of your matured judgment. You have become so accustomed to the enjoyment of these blessings as to consider them a matter of course; and I fear that custom has also blinded your eyes to the evil and wrong of withholding them from others equally entitled to share them with yourselves. But I would not now appeal so much to a sense of justice and a conscientious regard to right, (though I hope my young readers are not insensible to the claims of these,) as to those warm, gushing sympathies which belong peculiarly to childhood.

Imagine all the pleasant prospects that enliven the future removed, and yourself reduced to the condition of the little sable companion that attends at your command. You hope for happiness and prosperity because you intend to use the means which Providence places within your reach so as to secure this result. Now, suppose that you had not, and knew that you never could have, the slightest control over your own destiny; that you were helpless in the hands of a man who called you his property; that you were exposed to all the vicissitudes which attend the relations of property. Property, especially in this busy, bustling, and rapidly growing country, is continually changing hands; and when it happens to consist of living, thinking, feeling creatures, who have, and have a right to have, equally with ourselves, a choice where to live, with whom to be associated, and how to employ their physical and mental endowments, the consequence is such that it cannot be contemplated without horror. It is said that a "word to the wise is sufficient;" and it requires not the wisdom of sages, but the simplicity of little children, to see that we have no right forcibly to hold another in a situation which we would sooner yield up life than take for ourselves. You may think that this is a subject over which you have very little control. But, in your treatment of those whom Providence has placed in your power, you can be as kind, gentle, and considerate as little Eva; and like George you can firmly resolve, that when the rolling years shall bring you to the responsibilities of manhood, you will perpetrate none of these wrongs, and that you will do all in your power to free your land from this terrible curse. Will you do it?

CARRIE.

Mr. Graham, late Secretary of the Navy, is to be a candidate for United States Senator, from North Carolina, in place of Mr. Badger.

For the National Era.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BY D. W. RANNEY.

The dawn of the nineteenth century was ushered in by the brilliant chemical discoveries of Sir Humphrey Davy; and scientific discoveries have followed each other, in rapid succession.

The mind of man has burst the shackles of ignorance, and a spirit of free inquiry and investigation has been the "star ascendant," dispelling the errors and darkness of the past; while education, morals, and philanthropy, have received an impulse which will be felt as long as time shall roll his iron chariot down the vista of ages. Though Bacon and Newton, in their scientific investigations, "tower-like light-houses in the past," yet their fame dims, in contrast with the achievements of the present century.

It has long been the aim of astronomers to determine the parallax of one of those fixed stars that sparkle in the heavens like "glittering dust;" but the honor of that achievement has been reserved, to be awarded to the science of the nineteenth century.

At no time since the Egyptian priests, the Chaldee shepherds, and the Phœnician navigators, turned their gaze to the constellated vault, has astronomy progressed with more rapid strides than the present. Now worlds are found, where science had uttered its prophecy, the nebulæ are dissected and classified, and the comet from its vast flight has returned at its appointed time.

The discoveries which have been made, in every department of science and art, are varied and extensive. Geology, with all its volumes of history, locked in fossil, pebble, or granite block, is a gift of the nineteenth century. The invention of the safety-lamp has made the philanthropy of future generations debtors to the science of the present century. Ocean steam navigation, the railroad, and the telegraph, are among the trophies that distinguish the nineteenth century.

But the moral and philanthropic achievements of the present century are its greatest boast. The dissolution of monastic institutions and feudal privileges, the abolishment of the torture, the horrors of the Inquisition and the African slave trade, vividly portray the moral triumphs of the nineteenth century.

The Temperance Reform, in its benign influence, has softened the misery of two continents, and spread a halo of brightness, like the bow of promise, around the moral world. Sobriety, peace, and happiness, mark its angelic course.

The Genius of Liberty has also soared proudly in its course from nation to nation. The American descendant of the proud Spaniard, the blacks of St. Domingo, and the inhabitants of Italy, Germany, and Hungary, have all felt its glow of quenchless fire.

The reform which has taken place in the management and discipline of insane asylums and prisons is one which will forever honor the philanthropy of the present century.

Kindness, charity, and forgiveness—those foundation principles of Christianity, inculcated by the immortal Howard—are now applied in the alleviation of the sufferings and miseries of humanity.

"How beautifully falls
From human lips, that blessed word, forgive!
Forgiveness—it is the attribute of gods—
The sound that openeth Heaven—renews again
On earth, lost Eden's faded bloom, and flings
Hope's halcyon halo on the waste of life.
Thrice happy he, whose heart has been so schooled
In the meek lessons of humanity,
That he can give it utterance; it imparts
Celestial grandeur to the human soul,
And maketh man an angel."

Anti-Slavery is also one of the enlarged schemes of philanthropy which will forever distinguish the present century.

What a scene of moral desolation did the world present at the opening of the nineteenth century! Most of the civilized nations had legalized Slavery—that libel upon man—that system of rapine and fraud, where the strong, overpowering the weak, force them to a life of unrequited toil. The African slave trade, with its untold horrors of the "middle passage," was in the full tide of success.

By universal consent, the slave trade was declared piracy, and the friends of emancipation, from a glorious few, led on by a Clarkson and a Wilberforce, have increased to a *mighty host.* Their thunders were heard by the British Parliament, and every recurring twelfth of August hears their shout of joy, for West India emancipation.

The cry of the oppressed has been heard—a mighty phalanx of strong hearts have come to the rescue. If need be, the watch-fires of Liberty can blaze from every headland and hilltop; and when the sun of the present century shall

——"towards Heaven's descent
Have sloped its westering wheel,"

when it shall sink for its last time to its bed in the West, may its departing rays fall not upon the brow of a single living slave!

Mt. Prospect Water-Cure, Binghamton, N. Y.

For the National Era.

NIGHTS FOR DAYS.

BY KARL GLOAMIN.

THE FIRST.

December! The frosts seem to settle down in these long nights, more intense through each passing hour. The blast whirls the snow into a thousand glittering clouds of light; the day dashes boldly by, and the stars come out, sparkling as ever—how joyous! You bound forth, exultingly, to meet their gaze, and to catch inspiration from their smiles. But anon you recoil—you feel it is the breath of the ever-blighting North that sweeps so recklessly past. We will enter the house again, where the jolly farmer greets his guests with a blazing fire and an honest welcome.

The apartment is rude, and bears the marks of time; the pine ceiling is unpapered, and the knotty floor uncarpeted; but you are addressed with frankness; and every word, and look, and action, speak the "home."

Sit down, then, as the hurrying storms clatter at the windows, and the "grandfather" will tell you many things never yet recorded, yet hallowed in the thoughts and remembrances of almost a century of eventful life.

He will tell you of that "bonny" land beyond the seas—that "auld Scotland," with her heathy hills and sky-light churches, and of her gleeful days and bagpipe dances in the "gloamin" eve; but his liveliest recollections are of his forest home on the Champlain Lake; for his father's family crossed the seas ere his boyhood's mind had opened wide, or searched far for thought.

If you question him, he will tell you much of that wild, lake cottage, built of rough-hewn logs, and thatched with barks—of his boat rides on the lightly ebbing waves, and of his woody rambles in the summer—and his skating, and the wolves, and the Indians, and the deep snows in winter—and the Revolution. Thoughts of olden, ruder days! yet they are dear to him!

Except for this, he talks much that you would not care for—how, when five years old, he and an older brother chased an old gray wolf across the lake, and how they scampered back again as his long howls for help were answered by savage voices on all the surrounding hills; how father counted the weary moments of life with axe strokes by day, and knit and conned his big "ha' Bible" in the even time; how the mother was oppressed with silent fear, as the British Indians, all painted and feathered, with their long knives and strings of scalps, came by, calling for rum and booty, and how she watched her "brood" under the river's bank, as the battle raged, for their frail hut was shivered with cannon balls while she returned for food for them; and how his boy-heart exulted as he climbed the fence to see the bright, fire-red regimental retreat away from the burning Fort ———; and so on the same.

But he grew up, and roved to this Green mountain, beaver-meadow town, and "settled down." He was constable, and representative, and town clerk, and "squire;" and many are the hymen bands he has made, and the adventures he has tried; but the longest one he tells to-night is

THE COUNTERFEITER'S ARREST.

A certain Barney, as assistant, and himself, had long been engaged to capture a notorious counterfeiter, named Holaburt, who lived in the neighborhood. Well, so far—that is, through some weeks watching—they had been baffled; the difficulty always having been, not in coming where he *was*, but in finding him *there. Apropos*, at length they heard, at nightfall, by means of some hunters, what they considered as the most undeniable evidence of the flesh and blood locality, in the present tense, of the long-sought-for *object*, not *subject*, of their adventure and duty, namely: at a new "clearing" in W——, the next town, some four miles distant through the pathless forest.

"So on, and so on." They were determined, and they advanced—unarmed, ignorant of the woods, of the place, of the man, and of his defences—at random, unprepared, yet with bold hearts.

It was one of those silent autumn eves, and the softening twilight was just changing into the deep blackness of night, as they passed the line of stumps and civilization for the unmarred walks of nature. And they wended on their way, sometimes in silence, counting the starry worlds that dared to rise from the mountain summit, sometimes rambling in thought and reverie, and sometimes chatting in as rambling words, till the "hemlock swamps" were past, and the black "Dead Creek," and the hills beyond, and in the notched valley before them a pale light, as of a watch-fire, glimmered on their eyes. They approached the rude encampment, or hut, with stealthy tread, and looked through the chinks of the wall.

It was the deep of night; the huge logs of the fire were smouldering into masses of ash-covered coal, which threw an uncertain light over the apartment; and on the hewed log floor twelve stout men were sleeping, armed throughout, yet unconscious of foes, or lures, or danger.

But a glance sufficed. A moment was not lost—a word was not spoken, but with the bold, dashing of backwoodsmen, M—— himself began kicking the buckets and blocks about the door, and shouted in a confidential tone, "surround the house," while Barney burst the heavy white-ash door from its hinges, seized and bound the frightened Holaburt before his senseless guards had awakened. Then he called out to M——, "Come in, there are enough out there now;" and they marched him off through the shady woods, to his doom, before those twelve "stout, armed men" dared timidly look out at the window. So much for pushing.

Reader, this is not a fancy picture—it is true, only a few winters back. But many words more must needs be spoken, and even December evenings must "wane apace," and the brightest stars must set, and the most joyous spirits sleep a share of fleeting life away.

For the National Era.

MIGHT AND RIGHT.

BY EFFIE.

Lo, I dreamed, asleep or waking, for clairvoyant eyes were mine,
Wide dominions lay around me. In the midst was Freedom's shrine,
And the nations came and worshipped, in a temple so divine,
Wearing cloaks, their thoughts revealing, subterfuges naught concealing.

I beheld the incense rising, and I heard the deafening roar,
Whole artilleries of clamor, such as brazen throats outpour.
Peals her arches gladly echo, croakings that her walls ignore,
Cheering, groaning, shouting, swearing, deeds of smoke, and deeds of daring.

Then the goddess waved her sceptre, and the pageant died away;
And the congregation answered, "Speak, thy servants will obey."
"Go and do my will," said Freedom, "ye who tread my courts to-day."
Then with steps that did not falter, turned they from her sacred altar.

O'er the hills and vales of labor, hastened the dispersing throng,
Each to his own avocation, some with weeping, some with song;
And I marvelled that among them some were dragging chains along,
Some were starving, some were bleeding, some on human hearts were feeding.

He who parted wife and husband, helpless babe and frantic mother,
Outraged virtue, love, and honor, scorned the names of home and brother,
Oftenest turned him toward the temple, shouted more than any other—
"Down this dangerous agitation, stifle conscience, save the nation!"

"Freedom! Union!" rent the welkin, and a shrill and furious blast,
Hoarse, and harsh, and hideous, sounded as a giant striding past,
Shook the "Union" to its centre, trying if its cords were fast.
What is conscience to the *nation?* Right compared to legislation?

On his broad and massive forehead, traced in burning lines of flame,
Deep imprinted, wildly glaring, stood a single word, *his name.*
Armed with law and sword and trumpet, he will blow a blast for fame,
And the world will pause and wonder at the bombast of his thunder.

O'er the helpless and the fallen, Might, the giant, strode along,
Framing statutes, forging fetters, rearing prisons large and strong;
Ringing now a peal for freedom, now for slavery a song;
Levying now a contribution to repair the Constitution.

Oft there met him in his mission one he did not care to know,
Keener her reproving glances than the sword of deadliest foe;
Yet he could not shun the being, whose pure presence moved him so—
Then he forged his fetters stronger, louder blew his trump and longer.

Calm and quiet, firm and fearless, beautiful beyond compare,
Wearing on her brow credentials that admit her everywhere;
Right, the priestess, heaven-anointed, met him here, and followed there,
He who laughed to scorn her greeting, blanched with fear at every meeting.

She her high and holy calling, heaven appointed, will fulfil,
Walking ever with the nations, doing the Great Father's will;
Thwarting oft the tyrant's purpose, oft returning good for ill,
Yet serene and tranquil ever, swerving from her pathway, never.

Oh, my pen! could'st thou portray her, mingling with the moving throng,
Whispering courage to the fainting, while he battled with the strong;
Standing steadfast by the martyr, while he faced the deepest wrong—
Victims bowed in bondage soothing, sorrow's thorny pillow smoothing.

Or baptizing with her spirit Liberty's apostles, all
Highborn souls, who, wed to duty, dare to STAND, or dare to FALL.
Whom no ridicule can silence, whom no danger can appal—
Fearful odds cannot alarm them, threat or menace cannot harm them.

Lo! I dreamed my country yielded to the silent Might of Right,
In her heart of hearts repenting of her creed, the Right of Might;
And the Nations saw their errors, in the glory of her light,
And the radiance flashing round me, from the vision's thrall unbound me.

LITERARY NOTICES.

MASSACHUSETTS IN MOURNING. A sermon preached in Worcester, on Sunday, June 4, 1854, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Minister of the Free Church. Boston: James Monroe & Co. Pp. 15.

The text of this discourse reveals its purport: "*Shall the iron break the Northern iron and steel?*" It is one of the most startling and earnest voices from the pulpit, called out by the late exhibition in Boston of the atrocities of the Fugitive Slave Law. If we cannot subscribe to the author's conclusions, or admit as our own his views of duty, we none the less admire his bold, manly, self-sacrificing spirit. It is one of those utterances which "stir the blood to mutiny," by the very repression of a passionate under-tone of intense conviction. It has no rant or extravagance, but, on the contrary, an ominous calm pervades it—it is the deliberate language of one who has resolutely made up his mind to resist oppression in the most direct manner, and by the use of such means as seem to him most effectual. In reading it, one would be ready to believe that the spirit of his freedom-loving Puritan ancestor, the minister of Salem, had spoken through him, in the tone and temper of the days of Sydney and Hampden. We do not agree with him in his distrust and despair of a peaceful and legal triumph of free principles in our country, yet we confess that we were a good deal impressed with the truth (so far as the history of the last few years is concerned) of the following striking passage:

"Our labor to reform the North, with the whole force of nationalized Slavery to resist, is like the effort of Sir John Franklin, on his first voyage, to get northward by travelling on the ice. He travelled toward the pole for six weeks, no doubt of that; but at the end of the time, he was 200 miles farther from it than when he started. The ice had floated southward—*and our ice floats southward also.* And so it will be, while this Union concentrates power in the hands of slaveholders, and gives the North only commercial prosperity, the more thoroughly to enervate and destroy it."

The publication of this sermon is note-worthy as a sign of the times, and an indication of the spirit which the recent aggressions of Slavery has waked up in the North. J. G. W.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. June, 1854. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

This is a capital number of Blackwood—full of good literature and good sense. It contains a pretty well-digested article on the recent growth of the United States, accompanied with various tabular statements, which must prove highly instructive to English readers; and closing with a contrast between this country and Russia, not very favorable to the latter. One is apt to wonder what has become of the old grudge of Blackwood against the Yankees.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY. April, 1854. Published and for sale as above.

The *London Quarterly*, of course, discusses Russia and the Turks and the Greeks, and has something to say of the Reform Bill in England; but, with these exceptions, its pages in this number, for the most part, are devoted to matters of general literature.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. July, 1854. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

The first article that caught our eye in this Quarterly for July was, a review of Whittier's works, with a brief account of the man.

Wonders never cease. When Blackwood becomes liberal towards Americans, and the *North American* devotes a large portion of its pages to liberal reviews of such writings as those of JOHN G. WHITTIER, we may as well admit that the world is growing better.

Whoever the reviewer is, he has performed his task with skill, not permitting his admiration for the poet, and his but half-concealed sympathy with his ardent reform spirit, to lead him to violate the staid conservatism of the Journal for which he indites.

There are other articles in the *Review* on topics of peculiar interest, to which we would refer the reader.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY. June, 1854. New York: G. P. Putnam & Co. For sale as above.

Putnam's Monthly maintains its reputation. It is a well-filled number, and will furnish a fair intellectual treat for anybody.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. July, 1854. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

An article on Fisher Ames and his Works will amply repay a perusal. Several critical papers, touching on theological subjects, ably written, will attract the attention of those of sympathetic views.

THE CAVE OF MACHPELAH AND OTHER POEMS, by James Challen. Philadelphia: C. Sherman, Printer, 1854.

A hasty glance at the contents of this little volume satisfies us that it has decided merits. The introductory piece on the "Burial of Sarah" is beautiful. G.

SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS EXAMINED AND EXPLAINED. JUDGE EDMONDS REFUTED; or an explanation of the involuntary powers and instincts of the human mind. By John Bovee Dods, author of "Philosophy of Electrical Psychology," "Immortality Triumphant," etc., etc. De Witt & Davenport, publishers, 160 and 162, Nassau street, New York.

This work, consisting of a series of lectures, purports to be a candid investigation of what is known as "spiritual phenomena," which the author undertakes to explain on natural principles. G.

SELECT SPEECHES OF KOSSUTH, condensed and abridged, with Kossuth's express sanction. By Francis W. Newman. New York: C. S. Francis & Co.; Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co.

These speeches comprise most of those delivered in the United States, as well as England, in 1851 and 1852.

Every intelligent American must have felt equal surprise and pleasure, to witness the profound and intimate knowledge of our country which Kossuth displayed in his numerous public speeches while in this country. We have been so accustomed to the blundering ignorance of the English whenever they attempt to speak of our country, that it is truly refreshing to meet with such clear and definite notions of American institutions in a foreigner; and what adds to our surprise and our interest is the fact that that foreigner comes from the remotest frontier of Europe—from a country having none of the sympathies of language or religion, or the material interests of commerce, to bind him to our own.

But this is not the chief merit of Kossuth's speeches. They have intrinsic value of no ordinary kind. American statesmen and publicists may learn much that is new of the far-reaching tendencies of our institutions, from Kossuth. His rare genius, day after day, during his brief sojourn among us, flashed forth new light upon the pathway of our destiny.

The present volume is printed in neat and elegant style, and we cordially commend it to our readers. It should be in every library. G.

APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES. Lectures on the Book of Revelation, first and second series. By the Rev. John Cumming, D. D., minister of the Scotch National Church, author of Lectures on the Miracles, Parables, Daniel, etc., etc. Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia, 1854.

Dr. Cumming is said to be the great pulpit orator of London. His works have had a very extended sale in England, and more than fifteen editions of the Apocalyptic Sketches are said to have been sold there within a short time. They have also been imported into the United States, and sold to a considerable extent. The work is sold at the low price of seventy-five cents per volume. G.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE AND WOMAN'S MISSION. Philadelphia: Willis P. Hazard.

The name of the author of this volume is not given. The writer appears not to belong to the school of Woman's Rights; on the contrary, that heresy, with all its adjuncts, are condemned, or pronounced to be beyond the sphere of woman's influence. Women are exhorted "to leave the vexed questions of "Women's Rights" and "Slavery," and turn to their firesides, and effect reforms there, and drive from the land those worse slaveries, vice, intemperate excesses in living, and youthful rebellion.

The author seems to forget that Slavery is a fireside evil of the most heinous stamp—an evil which renders female virtue impossible to the whole servile class. We may add, it renders *male* virtue altogether improbable in the lordly class. Bating this narrowness of thought, the book abounds in wholesome advice to men and women, and is well written. G.

MECHANICS: their Principles and Practical Applications. Edited by Oliver Byrne, Civil, Military, and Mechanical Engineer, author of "The Pocket Companion for Engineers and Machinists;" &c., &c. New York: De Witt & Davenport, Publishers. For sale by F. Taylor, Washington.

This small volume contains a large amount of information compressed into a short compass. It is neatly printed, and illustrated with numerous diagrams. The general reader, no less than the machinist, will find it a highly useful compend. G.

LECTURES ON OUR LORD'S MIRACLES. By the Rev. John Cumming, D. D., Minister of the Scotch National Church, author of "Apocalyptic Sketches," "Lectures on the Parables, Daniel," &c., &c. Philadelphia: Lindsey & Blakiston, 1854. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington. Also,

LECTURES ON THE MIRACLES. By the same author.

We called attention a day or two ago to the merit and popularity of the writings of Dr. Cumming, in our brief notice of his "Apocalyptic Sketches." The works before us each consist of a handsome volume. They, like the "Apocalyptic Sketches," have passed through several English editions—a fact which attests their merits, and commends them to the notice of the American Public. G.

ALCOHOL AND THE CONSTITUTION OF MAN: Being a popular scientific account of the chemical history and properties of Alcohol, and its leading effects upon the healthy Human Constitution. Illustrated by a beautiful colored chemical chart. By Edward L. Youmans, author of the "Class Book of Chemistry." New York: D. Appleton & Co.; also, Fowler & Wells, New York. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington.

This is not merely a philippic against alcohol, but a scientific exposition of the subject, with numerous quotations from writings of eminent medical men. It forms an excellent hand book to the temperance lecturer, and should not be overlooked by the lover of strong drink. G.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE; its History, Political and Religious Condition, its Manners and Customs. From the fourth German edition; with a biographical sketch of the Sultan, Omar Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, and the members of the Turkish Cabinet. By Edward Jay Morris, late United States Chargé d'Affaires at Naples. With portraits. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

This work cannot fail to awaken interest at the present moment, when the fate of Turkey is suspended upon the issue of the war waged by Russia, for its destruction. The official position of the intelligent author gave him every opportunity of obtaining correct information. G.

THE SECRETARY; or, Circumstantial Evidence. A Novel. By the author of "Heads and Hearts," &c., &c. New York: Dewitt & Davenport, 160 Nassau street.

The incidents of this story are said to be drawn from one of the strangest trials in the whole range of English criminal history. No theme could be more fruitful of exciting interest. G.

THE PLANTER'S NORTHERN BRIDE. A Novel, in 2 vols. By Caroline Lee Hentz, author of "Linda," "Rena," &c. &c. Philadelphia: A. Hart, late Carey & Hart; For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Hentz attempts in this story what so many others have failed in, a reply to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." That circumstance will doubtless secure it readers—it should do so at the South, at any rate, though we have understood that Southern readers prefer Mrs. Stowe's work to any of the replies. Singular! G.

SHANNONDALE. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW. By the same authoress. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson; For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

The reputation of Mrs. Southworth as a writer is the best guarantee for the merit of these stories, which need no commendation at our hands. G.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, with their treatment by inhalation. By Robert Hunter, M. D. New York: R. Craighead, 53 Vesey street.

This is a small volume, of 96 pages, from which every one may derive invaluable knowledge. It is disencumbered of technicalities, and addresses itself to the common reader. G.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF HORACE MANN, at Antioch College. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

It is said to be an admirable treatise on Education. G.

A GRAMMAR OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE: With a History of the Language, and Practical Exercises. By M. Schele de Vere, of the University of Virginia. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D. C.

The author has a high reputation for scholarship. G.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854.

RENEWALS AND NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.—WHO RESPONDS?

The time has come when we must call upon subscribers whose terms have expired and are about expiring, to renew; and, while doing so, to send new names with their own. The first half of the present volume of the *Era* closed with the month of June. We have sent out a special request to our voluntary agents, to join in a determined and vigorous effort to enlarge our list. The time is auspicious. People are aroused on the subject of Slavery, and need information. Only the first great triumph of the Slave Power has been won. Further and more dangerous aggressions are meditated. The Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country needs organization. To promote the great cause of Union for the sake of Freedom, the most active efforts ought now to be made, to increase the circulation of newspapers opposed to Slavery.

The *Era* needs a special movement in its favor. Some of its best agents during the last twelve months have diverted their labors to the establishment of local Anti-Slavery papers. We do not complain of this, but could they not now spare a few weeks to the *Era*, which has no *local* support, and must depend alone upon the general interest felt in the vigorous maintenance of such a paper at the seat of Government? In brief terms, let us say that, should they succeed in adding to our Weekly list six thousand subscribers, it would not repay the loss we have sustained in undertaking to carry on a *Daily Era*, although it would enable us to relieve ourselves from the embarrassments in which that has involved us.

Let every agent use his best exertions for the paper. Let every subscriber whose time is about to expire, renew promptly, and send us at least one new name. We reprint our Terms, and shall keep them standing, as a guide to the efforts of our friends:

TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

One copy, 1 year,	$2	One copy, 6 months,	$1
Three copies, do.,	5	Five copies, do.,	5
Ten copies, do.,	15	Ten copies, do.,	8

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the *renewal* of an old subscriber.

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an *old* one) at $5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Era* three months; a club of five (two of whom may be *old* ones) at $8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be *old* ones) at $15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded, by *mail*, at *my risk*. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit. G. BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., 1854.

TO OUR READERS.

The adjournment of Congress, and the cessation of our daily issue, are events to take place before the appearance of the next number of our weekly paper. If some shall regret the subsidence of excitement in our columns from these causes, many will rejoice in the enhanced literary interest they are to receive. "The Saxon Serf," "Holly-Wood," "Leonard Wray," "Serfdom in Russia," and several other principal productions of great merit, will be vigorously prosecuted to completion; and we have before us a fine collection of choice prose and poetic contributions of minor importance. These, together with the mass of more practical subjects constantly claiming our attention, will henceforth impart to the *National Era* an interest that will, as ever, secure to it a warm welcome to the homesteads of thousands of the freemen of our country.

ENCOURAGING.—A friend, in sending us sixteen *new* subscribers from Madison, Indiana, says:

"You see I have raised rather more than my share of the 7,000 new subscribers. I trust every agent for the *Era* has succeeded as well. With a little effort, I have no doubt they would. The *Era* was never more popular than now, and it must and will be sustained. Your friends all regret exceedingly your great loss in the experiment of your *Daily*, but it may ultimately be promotive of your interest, by extending the circulation of the *Era*. You need not fear the fidelity of your early friends. The general determination is, *our Era* must be sustained."

This is only one of the many hearty responses we have received to our circular letter, lately addressed to some six or seven hundred of our special friends and agents. We fully concur with our friends from Indiana, in the belief that, by a little extra effort on the part of our numerous friends, we shall soon receive the 7,000 additional subscribers asked for. The prospects, so far, are very encouraging.

In order to make the *Era* as attractive as possible to the family circle, we shall begin, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, the publication of the "Saxon Serf," and several other literary productions of great merit.

MAIL FAILURES.—We have of late received numerous letters from subscribers residing in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, complaining that they have received no *Era* since about the 28th of June last. After a thorough examination into the cause of these failures, we have ascertained that the fault is in the Chicago post office, to which office the papers are sent from here for distribution. It appears that mail matter has been lying at that office for upwards of four weeks, *undistributed*, owing to the fact that they have not had sufficient force to perform the duties of the office.

We laid this matter before the Post Office Department some time since, and on Saturday last had a personal interview with Mr. H. King, the obliging and energetic First Assistant Postmaster General, who informs us that orders have been given to the postmaster at Chicago to increase his force, and to work them day and night until the business of the office shall be fully brought up. Our subscribers may therefore expect to receive, in a few days, the missing numbers of their paper; and we have every reason to believe that they will hereafter be subjected to no more such delays.

PUFFING OURSELVES.—An extract of a letter, bestowing great praise on the *Era*, found its way, by mistake, into our paper of the 20th instant.

☞ "*The Herald of Freedom*" is the title of a proposed newspaper, at the seat of Government of Kansas Territory, to be commenced on the 1st of September. G. W. Brown is to be the editor. Charles Albright, Union Emigration Society, Washington city, is an agent for this paper.

DEATH OF SAMUEL LEWIS.—We regret to learn that Samuel Lewis, a prominent leader of the Free-Soilers, died at his residence near Cincinnati, on Friday night last.

THE CHOLERA.—The spread of this disease is very general. Thus far, we have not seen the evidence upon which to base the belief that a single case has occurred in Washington.

☞ Hon. Orsamus Cole, late a Whig member of Congress from Wisconsin, has announced his intention to act with the new party of Freedom hereafter.

☞ A State Convention of the friends of Temperance is to take place at New York, on the 27th of September.

VIRGINIA.

There is a spirit of inquiry abroad in Virginia, from which we anticipate good results. Amid all the rant and declamation with which the press and politicians are inundating the people on the fruitful themes of "Southern Rights," and the beauties of the peculiar institution, there is evidently a strong and growing under-current of thought, which points to the true source of the political and social evils and embarrassments of the South. It is only yesterday that we felt called upon to expose the baseless grounds on which the *Richmond Enquirer* congratulated its readers on the possession of the institution of Slavery. We might have saved ourselves the trouble. The same paper, as well as the *Examiner* and *Whig*, have teemed with articles for a week past, which exhibit the ignorance and poverty of the State in the strongest light, and point to the free States as affording examples of well-directed industry, and consequent wealth, in order to awaken the emulation of the people. They have not hesitated to tell the truth, though not the whole truth. Whether they imagine the Goddess to be deformed, and apprehend that an exhibition of her in a state of nudity might frighten away her worshippers, or whether it is feared that her brightness might dazzle the eyes, we are unable to say. Certain it is, they deem it expedient to disguise her fair proportions. Of this we make no complaint. In the present feverish and excited state of the Southern mind, it is perhaps well to insinuate truth through the medium of a press in sympathy with the people, yet sufficiently enlightened to perceive the necessity of some radical change of policy.

Among the hopeful indications of a returning sense of reason in Virginia, is a long Report, made to a public meeting, which we find in the three leading papers of Richmond, and which we presume will be generally copied by the press of the State. The meeting took place in Buckingham, an interior county. The Report is said to be from the pen of Colonel Hubbard, whom the *Examiner* pronounces "a model old Virginia gentleman." The following paragraph sets forth the object of the meeting, and is followed up by a large mass of statistics, intended to show the value of commerce and manufactures, and illustrative of the poverty and ignorance of the slaveholding States:

"Whereas this State has undertaken, and partly perfected, the greater portion of her extensive system of internal improvement: In 1853 we had in operation 624 miles of railroad, and 610 miles in course of construction: Our canals, though unfinished, are of great value and extent: These improvements were not projected with a view alone of affording facilities in getting our own productions to market, or of inviting within our borders the productions of neighboring States; but the great controlling motives were, to develop the resources of the State, to enlarge our commerce, and to increase our shipping, by augmenting our exports and imports. Thus our system of improvements was designed to advance all the great interests of the State. The development of our agricultural and mineral wealth has heretofore been our chief consideration. But our commercial and shipping interests are of equal importance, and our improvements are so far advanced, that it now becomes us to use our best efforts to give an impulse to them."

The Report quotes the tables from the Census, in which is set forth the value of land in the several States, "as illustrative of the enriching tendency of commerce." This table shows an average value of $25.35 per acre in the "commercial States," and of only $5.46 in the agricultural States. The latter are all slaveholding, the former all free, except Louisiana and Maryland; which, by the way, are the lowest in the commercial list, except Michigan, a new State. Upon this table the Report comments at length, and makes numerous comparisons of free with slave States, (designating them as commercial and agricultural,) greatly to the disadvantage of the latter.

Next comes a statement of bank capital and circulation, from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, exhibiting, of course, a contrast, very disadvantageous to the South. The writer observes: "Our existing commercial dependence upon the North has converted our banks from independent State institutions into PROVINCIAL banks, because they are, by the laws of commerce, appendages to Northern trade, worked as auxiliaries during its flood-tide, and as subordinates required to bear an undue proportion of all money pressures."

After extended comments in the same vein upon banks and kindred topics, the writer gives a table of exports and imports, with a view of showing the backwardness of the agricultural or slave States. He argues justly, that the exportations are the natural basis of foreign trade, and that since the South or agricultural section makes the exports, it should make the imports also, to a great extent.

Then follows the tables of tonnage of the several States, showing equally to the disadvantage of the agricultural, or slave States—this, notwithstanding the fact that the South abounds in the best lumber, which is growing scarce in the North.

The Report winds up with a string of patriotic Resolutions, in which the members of the meeting declare their purpose to patronize Virginia importers, Virginia mechanics, and Virginia literature, in preference to that of all other countries. The latter, in particular, is the hardest penance which the Report enjoins, and may be called the "self-denying ordinance."

A series of articles in the *Enquirer*, signed "A Farmer," advances views and presents facts similar to those of the Report, and the editorials of the Richmond papers appear to endorse them heartily. We regard it as a hopeful sign of the times. The specious falsifications of fact by which Elwood Fisher for a time deceived the South, are now seen in their true light, and are openly discarded. It is true that in moments of intense sectional bitterness the editors and orators of the South fall back upon Fisher's fallacies, but the current now sets in an opposite direction; and intelligent men are coming to see that it is best to publish the plain truth to the people. If they cover it over with the veil of error, still the solid substance beneath cannot fail to make itself felt. To admit and expose in detail the ignorance, poverty, and inferiority of the South in all the arts and comforts of life, compared with the North, and to impute such results to anything else than Slavery, will deceive the common sense of nobody—at least, no community. G.

GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Doylestown *Democrat* says:

"James Pollock is an *Abolition lawyer* of Northumberland county, and is the gubernatorial candidate of Greeley, Seward, Tom Corwin, and Fred Douglass; while Wm. Bigler, the *Clearfield county raftsman*, is the candidate of the farmers, mechanics, and workingmen, of Pennsylvania. Let every man, before he enlists for the campaign, decide which of these crowds he would be seen fighting in!"

It appears that the self-styled Democratic party of Pennsylvania—the friends of the Nebraska perfidy—are determined to make an issue on that subject. Can they not be gratified? Let the sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania be fully and fairly revealed. Mr. Pollock may not be an Abolitionist, nor Mr. Bigler a raftsman; but, whatever they are, let us have a fair and square issue.

For the National Era.

ICHABOD!

I heard the train's shrill whistle call,
I saw an earnest look beseech,
And, rather by that look than speech,
My neighbor told me all.

And as I thought of Liberty,
Marched, hand-cuffed, down that sworded street,
The solid earth beneath my feet
Reeled fluid as the sea.

I felt a sense of bitter loss—
Shame, tearless grief, and stifling wrath,
And loathing fear, as if my path
A serpent stretched across.

All love of home, all pride of place,
All generous confidence and trust,
Sank smothering in that deep disgust
And anguish of disgrace.

Down on my native hills of Juno,
And home's green quiet, hiding all,
Fell sudden darkness like the fall
Of midnight upon noon!

And Law, an unloosed maniac, strong,
Blood-drunken, through the blackness trod,
Hoarse-shouting in the ear of God
The blasphemy of wrong.

"Oh, Mother! from thy memories proud,
Thy old renown, dear Commonwealth,
Lend this dead air a breeze of health,
And smite with stars this cloud.

"Mother of Freedom! wise and brave,
Rise awful in thy strength," I said;
Ah, me! I spoke but to the dead;
I stood upon her grave!

J. G. W.

NORTHERN PERFIDY AND SOUTHERN HONOR.

It would be amusing, if it were not disgusting, to read the impudent claims set up by Southern politicians and presses, to absolute infallibility, in their interpretations of the Constitution. If the Southern States see fit to nullify the Revenue laws, as did South Carolina in 1832, or the Post Office laws, as several of the States have done, or the Constitution itself, as all the Southern States have done, as to the clause which secures equality of privileges to citizens of the several States, it is all right and proper; at any rate, chivalrous and honorable. Even those Southern men who have not approved the nullification of the Revenue laws by South Carolina, are far from branding the act as treasonable, and its authors as perjured. But let a Northern man, particularly a member of Congress, disclaim the obligation to run down fugitive slaves, and every newspaper and demagogue south of the Potomac is utterly thunderstruck with the exhibition of bad faith. All the vials of wrath and indignation are poured out upon his head; and his expulsion from the halls of Congress is demanded, in the name of all that is honorable among men. The Northern people have often been frightened from their propriety by tricks of this kind; but the day has passed and gone forever, when they can again produce their desired effect.

The clearest infractions of the laws of the United States, when their constitutionality has not been brought in question, have been committed, not merely by Southern mobs, but by Southern States, acting in their legislative capacities. Men who swore to support the Federal Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, have deliberately violated those oaths by voting to nullify the laws of the land. Whatever may be said in excuse for South Carolina, in her nullification of the Revenue laws, there cannot be the shadow of apology for the deliberate abrogation of the Post Office laws; and South Carolina, and other Southern States which have nullified them, have not even alleged their unconstitutionality. They have deliberately made it a penal offence for a postmaster to do that which the laws of the United States command him to do, viz: to deliver letters and papers to those to whom they are directed. The postmaster is compelled, under pains and penalties, to give notice to a magistrate that Abolition newspapers have been received at his office; and the magistrate is authorized to enter the post office, forcibly if necessary, and take out and burn the objectionable mail matter! Is it not cool impudence for the authors of such laws, or their Representatives in Washington, to talk of honor and good faith, and to impute to others the violation of oaths?

Then there is the clause securing equality of privileges in each State, to the citizens of the several States, which has been utterly nullified and repudiated by every slaveholding State. The clause referred to is a part of the same article and section of the Constitution which requires the rendition of fugitives from labor. We copy the entire section:

"*Art. IV.* SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The first, third, and fourth sections of the fourth article of the Constitution expressly confer power upon Congress to carry out their several provisions; but the second section, as will be seen above, confers no power upon Congress. If any such power exists, it is outside of this section, and must be applicable to the whole of it. Allowing it to exist, it becomes equally the duty of Congress to enforce the first clause by legislative enactment; and, with or without an act of Congress to enforce it, there cannot be a shadow of doubt about its obligation upon the States. Yet what has been the course of Southern legislation touching this clause? It has been abolished, and trampled under foot, by men who have sworn, upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, to respect and enforce it! Every Southern State has passed laws for the sale or imprisonment of free colored citizens from the North, merely for entering their borders; and these barbarous and cruel statutes are enforced in the open face of day, in the presence of the United States District Judges, Attorneys, and Marshals! Is not the very sublime of cool impudence reached, when men, who have voted for or sustain such laws, talk of the sacredness of oaths?

The late Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, said that the unconstitutionality of the laws against the admission of free colored citizens of other States was too clear to admit of argument; and Mr. Benjamin admits their unconstitutionality; yet such acts disgrace the statute books of States whose representatives in the United States Senate affect a holy horror at the announcement of Mr. Sumner that he will not catch a runaway negro! Can impudence and hypocrisy go further? G.

☞ Cassius M. Clay, it is said, has been doing a good work through Illinois, and at a few points in Iowa. He has everywhere won attention, and made the impression due to his honesty, his frankness, courage, and devotion to liberty.

☞ It is said that a conspiracy has lately been discovered at Vera Cruz, and that there were several arrests.

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.

The Dover (Del.) *Reporter* is alarmed at the progress of "Free-Soilism" and "Abolitionism" in that State. It seems that a Whig as well as a Temperance paper at Wilmington are the advocates of emancipation, and that the principles of Freedom are spreading. It will be remembered that in 1849 an act for emancipation passed one branch of the Legislature, and was only defeated by one vote in the other. The *Reporter* recommends, as a remedy for the threatened evil of emancipation, the formation of a new State, by the annexation of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Upon this proposition the Wilmington *Republican* comments as follows:

"We are astonished that the editor of the *Reporter* wishes to prevent a result which the free labor and industry and thrift that are now prevailing in our State will inevitably bring about, if they are not checked by legislative enactments. They have nearly driven Slavery out of this county, they are driving it out of Kent, and will eventually drive it out of Sussex. Some men may deplore such a result, but they cannot help it. They must submit to a fate which Providence is working out. The 'free niggerism' will be no worse than it is now, and perhaps not half so bad, as the demand for labor will be greater; and, in case of the enactment of a prohibitory law, there will not be the same influence to corrupt and demoralize them. Neither need the editor give himself any trouble about the slaves in Virginia and Maryland. The northwestern portion of the former State, and the northern portion of the latter, will soon be given up to free labor, and the creation of a peninsula State cannot prevent the fulfilment of the decree which has gone forth in regard to them. Years may first elapse, but the hardy sons of New England and the middle States will eventually fill up the country and occupy the land, when the 'peculiar institution' will be thrown aside as unprofitable and useless. This will be the result in all grain-growing districts. Indeed, Slavery in our State only exists in the most mild form, and it is really not worth quarreling about. There are few hard taskmasters, and few find that their blacks make more than they consume. We know of no one who is accumulating any great fortune solely by slave labor, while there are hundreds doing so by the employment of freemen."

It is the misfortune of Delaware that her public men—those whom she sends to the national councils—are more ambitious of signalizing their devotion to the institution of Slavery by catching runaways, than their attachment to Freedom by promoting emancipation. It is discreditable to Delaware, that the owners of two thousand slaves are permitted to control ninety thousand freemen, fetter their consciences, degrade their nationality, and impede the general prosperity by continuing a system as barbarous as it is impolitic. Why do not Anti-Slavery Whigs and Democrats throw aside the shackles of party, and co-operate for the only object which at present engages the attention of men? The old issues between Whigs and Democrats have passed away—they cease to form topics of discussion in public or in private; and the parties formed upon them are mere empty shells, like the "cast-off slough" of the locust. None but dead men, politically, continue to haunt such miserable tenements, the former abodes of life and activity, but which now lie deserted; while all who have the vitality to survive another campaign are arraying themselves under the glorious banner of Freedom, or the black piratical flag of Slavery Propagandism, encased in new armor, adapted to the warfare which they will be called on to wage. There can be no doubt that a hearty union among all the friends of freedom in Delaware would insure a complete victory, almost without a struggle. G.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The President of the American Colonization Society, J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, has protested, in a forcible letter to Senator Pearce, against the proposition of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to withdraw from the coast of Africa the Squadron stationed there for the suppression of the slave trade. He shows clearly that the pretences which the committee suggest as a reason for the step proposed, have no foundation in fact. It is clear, from the committee's own account of the matter, that the squadrons, English and American, have nearly succeeded in suppressing the infamous traffic. The committee admit that the trade to Brazil has been totally broken up, and that with the West Indies has been greatly reduced.

Among the reasons which they suggest for the withdrawal of the Squadron from the African coast is the expense, which amounts annually to eight hundred thousand dollars. But do the committee propose to discontinue the squadron, and thereby save the money? Not at all. They simply propose to transfer it from the coast of Africa to that of Cuba and Porto Rico, there to be employed for the same purpose. Mr. Latrobe shows that this transfer can only save the difference in the cost of transporting supplies to the coast of Africa; and that this saving would be more than counterbalanced by the additional expense of sending the recaptured Africans to their native country.

The truth is, that we have no faith in the false pretences under which this nefarious scheme has been cloaked. We shall regard the withdrawal of the African Squadron as tantamount to the repeal of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade; and we are sure that this is the light in which it will be viewed by the civilized world. Public opinion at the South has for some time been ripening, under filibuster influences, for the re-establishment of the traffic, and leading editors of the South have had the graceless impudence to defend it. The proposition of the committee on Foreign Affairs may be regarded as an incipient step, designed to prepare the public mind for the re-establishment of piracy. No doubt, a present actuating motive with the committee is the protection of filibustering against Cuba—or, probably, the Administration seriously design making war for the conquest of the island; but the ultimate end is the legalization of the slave trade, the hollow pretences of the committee and of the Senator from Delaware to the contrary notwithstanding. When such men come forward with affected zeal for the suppression of the slave trade, it is time for men who candidly and honestly detest the traffic to be on their guard. G.

A KANSAS PAPER.—We have received a circular containing proposals for publishing a weekly political journal at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, entitled the "*Kansas Free Democrat*," with the Jeffersonian motto, "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." It is to commence by the middle of August or first of September. George Brewster, Esq., is the publisher.

☞ We are favorably impressed by a perusal of a circular of the Batavia Institute, at Batavia, Kane county, Illinois. H. W. Williams, at that place, is to be addressed for information in regard to it.

We observe that the Anti-Slavery *Standard* and the Pennsylvania *Freeman*, two able Abolition papers of the Garrison school, have been united—or, rather, the *Freeman* has been merged in the *Standard*. G.

NEW COTTON.—Two bales of new crop cotton were received at New Orleans on the 25th, from Texas.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

We called attention on Wednesday to the projected scheme for the revival of the slave trade, and showed the relation which the proposed withdrawal of the African squadron has to this newest phase of slave-driving Democracy. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the same date with our article has the following on the same subject. It will be seen that the editor disapproves the proposition, from its tendency to strengthen the Anti-Slavery excitement, and thereby to weaken the influence of those Northern men who are co-operating with the South. Not a word of censure or denunciation of the nefarious traffic is uttered by the *Enquirer*, but its opposition is placed exclusively on the ground of expediency. We have long ago made the observation, which the experience of every day goes to confirm, that it is not the counsellors of moderation who rule the South, and direct the current of public opinion. Those who propose the most extravagant schemes of Slavery Propagandism, and utter the most abominable sentiments in support of Slavery, are sure to get the lead of public opinion. The Whigs of the South, from their conservative bias, have always been more moderate in their demands in behalf of Slavery than the sham Democracy, and on this account they have for the most part found themselves in a minority. In other respects their maxims of Government are more congenial to Southern ideas of Republicanism than those of their antagonists. We predict that the next demand of the Slave Power will be the REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE. Those who are unwilling to enroll themselves under the piratical flag, with these words for their motto, may as well count upon being denounced as Abolitionists. A few words of moderate counsel, like those thrown out by the *Enquirer*, will be of no avail. They will not check the progress of Southern opinion, which strongly sets in the direction of Slavery Propagandism.

We are glad that the issue is about to be made. Detestable and criminal as the avowals of these men are, and calculated as they are to sicken the heart, they will serve to mark out new party lines, and to separate all decent and honorable men, who are now dragged along by the force of party or sectional ties, from the vile conspirators against liberty and humanity. G.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The proposition to revive the African slave trade, whether originating in mere levity or in an unreflecting ultraism, will not contribute anything to the strength and stability of Southern interests. We suspect the author of the suggestion does not contemplate an earnest effort to consummate his scheme; but if the attempt were made, it would result in inevitable and ridiculous failure. In all probability, the public opinion of the South would condemn the measure with emphatic if not unanimous voice; or if this were not so, it would be utterly impossible to procure a repeal of the law against the slave trade. But if we suppose these obstacles overcome, still an attempt to revive the slave trade would encounter the united opposition of Christendom. So that, in every aspect, the enterprise is so absurd and nugatory as to warrant the conclusion that no sane and sober mind does seriously propose it.

But see the folly of merely suggesting any such scheme. It is proposed to relieve the Government of the expense and trouble of maintaining a squadron on the coast of Africa; but this suggestion will give color to the suspicion that the real design is to revive the slave trade, and thus the measure will be defeated. Nor is this the worst consequence. In its struggle with the Abolitionists, the South has been much embarrassed by the charge that its object is not merely defence, but aggression and conquest—that it is not content with the quiet enjoyment of its rights, but aspires to an illegitimate aggrandizement and domination. This accusation, though false, has driven away a sympathy and support, which else the South would have found among the faithful men of the North. And it is because the proposition to revive the slave trade appears to justify this accusation, and thus weakens the cause of the South, that we deplore and condemn it. The idea of reviving the slave trade, however, is so very silly, that we suspect no candid mind will believe for a moment that it is seriously entertained in the South.

ENGLISH VIEWS.

The New York *Herald* of the 20th contains two able and interesting articles from foreign journals, upon the domestic dissension in this country relative to Slavery, and its relations to the affairs of Europe. One, from the Dublin *University Magazine*, is in almost a desponding vein, from the apprehension that the slave power may extort dishonorable compliances from England, in her necessities growing out of the war with Russia. The writer, however, ventures to hope that the slave power may be overthrown, or that, at any rate, John Bull will have virtue enough to resist the exactions it may make. The article from *Fraser's Magazine* is one of the ablest and most accurate criticisms upon American affairs, which we remember to have seen in a foreign journal. The author deals with the same topics which the Dublin writer discusses, but cherishes a more sanguine and hopeful spirit. He speaks confidently that no stress of circumstances will induce England to sacrifice her honor on the altar of Slavery. We are sanguine in the belief, that unless the temptation comes soon, England's virtue will not be put to the test. We have little apprehension that the vile spirit of Slavery Propagandism will rule this country beyond the expiration of the present Congress. The Administration may still cherish the power to do ill, but it can effect little, when the people's Representatives are actuated by the spirit of liberty and patriotism. G.

PRO-SLAVERY TACTICS.

Certain Southern newspapers are in the habit of catching up partial and often utterly false statements, purporting to be taken from the Census returns, upon which they build the most airy and untenable castles of sectional pride and vanity. But when the falsehood of these statements is exposed, and the absurd inferences drawn from them turned to ridicule, the champions of Slavery have the discretion to say no more about the matter. Confident that their readers will never see the Anti-Slavery papers, they feel perfectly assured that their manufactured statistics will never be exposed to the contempt of their readers. This is some consolation in defeat, at any rate.

It is a maxim, that "honesty is the best policy;" and we have an abiding conviction that Southern men will come to see that truth is better than error, even in reference to the workings of the Slavery system. We were much gratified to point to the fact, a few days ago, that the Virginians, in order to arouse the public to the importance of industrial enterprises, had found it necessary to abandon and to expose the false statements and false principles of political economy which Elwood Fisher, some five years ago, instilled into their minds. May we not hope that a similar contingency may induce them to abandon other false representations which they have recently attempted to palm off upon the public? We allude to the grossly false and utterly unfounded criminal statistics which recently went the rounds of Southern newspapers, and which we have shown up in their true light.

We refer, also, to the partial, and therefore essentially false church statistics, which we have also set before the public in their true light. Cannot the chivalrous *Enquirer* and the philosophical *Examiner* look the truth in the face? Are they afraid to set the plain facts before their readers? They and other Southern writers doubtless believed that they were building on a foundation of fact, when they asserted the moral superiority of the South, as attested by criminal and church statistics; but, now that we have swept away the basis on which they rested, they are compelled by every obligation of candor to make the acknowledgment, and place the whole truth before their readers. G.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

We have before us an "Address delivered by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, before the literary societies of Western Reserve College, at Commencement, July 12th, 1854." This is perhaps the first occasion in this country that a man of color has been called upon to lecture before a Literary Institution. The subject selected for the entertainment of the audience was the "Claims of the Negro;" and we have been most agreeably surprised, on a careful perusal of the Address, to observe the candor, learning, and discrimination, with which the author has discussed it. Those who are seeking for information upon the origin of the races, and kindred topics, should on no account omit a careful perusal of this eloquent vindication of the negro race, and of the Scriptural account of the creation of man. Mr. Douglass has condensed into a small compass a great amount of learning upon the interesting theme; and although his comments and reflections are made in a spirit of calm philosophy, there are occasional flashes of true eloquence.

It is one of the marvels of the age, that a fugitive from Slavery, reared to manhood under all the weight of its depressing influences, should be the author of this able and learned Address. This fact alone is the best refutation of the atheistical fanatics, who would exclude the negro from the pale of manhood. G.

THE NAVAL OUTRAGE.

The destruction of San Juan de Nicaragua, by the American sloop-of-war Cyane, as chronicled in the *Era* of yesterday, is one of the most brutal, cowardly, and infamous actions that has ever disgraced a civilized nation. What greater cruelty and crime could be perpetrated by a band of pirates? If this wholesale destruction has been authorized by the Federal Government, ages will not wash out the shame from the National escutcheon. The guilty parties, whether high or low, who have authorized this cowardly act, should be degraded from the stations which they disgrace.

We care not which party was in the right, in the trifling affair which led to the demand of an apology. It is immaterial. There could under no circumstances be the slightest justification of the cowardly vengeance which has been taken. It is preposterous to pretend that the honor of the American Nation demanded such satisfaction from an insignificant village. The pretence is as false and base as the action is infamous. We predict that this affair will be found to be merely a pretext for the annexation of the town and the adjacent coast. G.

RUSSIA.

The idea of the overshadowing power of Russia is rapidly passing away. There was, in fact, never any foundation for it. It was the creation of the disciples of Toryism and Absolutism, who have used it as a bugbear to frighten the Governments of Western Europe out of their liberal tendencies. The "Russian Bear" has been for years held up *in terrorem* over the masses of England, Germany, and France, in order to impress them with the belief that the monster of the North would do something terrible if they did not cease talking of reforms, and attend to their business. Such writers as Alison, the editors of the London *Times*, and the Blackwood critics, have rolled the name of the Czar under their tongues "as a sweet morsel," and have inculcated the idea that he is the wisest and best, as well as the most powerful, monarch in the world—this, too, in the face of the fact that Bonaparte marched to the heart of Russia without meeting any serious obstruction, and notwithstanding that England and all Europe which he had not conquered were combined against him. It is notorious, too, that Bonaparte was only expelled by the snows, with little aid from the hands of the invincible Czar and his allies. That, in spite of these recent events in Russian history, the power of the Czar should have become so overshadowing in its proportions, in the public apprehension, only proves the great influence of the London *Times*, and other organs of Toryism and Absolutism.

An attentive glance at well-known facts might have satisfied any one, in advance, that the first shock of arms with any first-rate Power would explode the fictitious bubble, and show the empty gasconade which has been imposed upon the credulity of mankind.

In the first place, the Russians are barbarous to a great extent, and are destitute of commerce and manufactures. The country must hence be poor, and unable to sustain armies and navies. It is true that Russian soldiers are only nominally paid; but the other expenses of war are so considerable, that none but wealthy nations can sustain armies in the field. A large part—in fact, two-thirds or more—of the Russian nation are serfs, and consequently without spirit. They are found, by experience, to be, in fact, inferior to the Turks, and will bear no comparison with the English or French; and, the prevalent idea to the contrary notwithstanding, they are said to be unwarlike. The immense Russian army, of which we hear so much, is said by travellers to be, for the most part, little better than a rabble militia, without discipline or spirit.

The power of merely agricultural communities to pay taxes, in comparison with such as have commerce and manufactures, is seen illustrated in this country in the different sections of the Union. The people of the State of North Carolina, numbering nine hundred thousand inhabitants, pay a tax—for county, State, and municipal purposes—of something less than half a million of dollars, and feel themselves grievously burdened; those of New York city, with only about six hundred thousand inhabitants, in 1853 paid a tax exceeding five millions! This single fact will serve to illustrate the relative resources of Russia and those of England and France.

We commend to those who desire information on this subject, an article in the last number of the London Quarterly, which quotes largely from a recent work by a German Baron with a hard name, who is of the Russian school of politics. His authority is therefore unexceptionable, when he states facts which lower our estimate of that country. G.

INDIAN SKIRMISH.—An arrival at New York, from Corpus Christi, reports that Captain Van Buren, with twelve soldiers, followed a party of twenty-five Camanches a distance of 300 miles, attacked and defeated them, killing several. Capt. Van Buren was shot through the body, but would recover.

DEATH OF JACOB RICHARDSON.—Jacob Richardson, formerly Collector of Oswego, and the alleged defaulter for $100,000, died on the night of the 26th, at Kingston, Canada, after a short illness.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

President Pierce assigns as a reason for assenting to the Cape Fear appropriation, that the obstruction was placed in the river by the Government, and it hence became a duty to remove it at the expense of the Federal Treasury. We perceive that Southern papers suggest, with a good deal of plausibility, that the approaching August Election in North Carolina, upon which depends two Senatorial appointments, may have had something to do with the disposition of the question.

Mr. Badger's term expires on the 4th of March next, and the other place has been vacant since March, 1853. It is thought that the contest will be very close. The principal subjects of controversy are the public lands, and free suffrage, including the White Basis of Representation. The State is divided geographically on the latter point—the West, of course, favoring representation based on the white population alone. Under the existing Constitution, a fifty-acre freehold is necessary to qualify a citizen to vote for State Senators. The Whigs, particularly of the east and centre, are disposed to dodge the issue, and demand an open Convention. The Democrats wish to make certain amendments, by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, which is one mode provided by the Constitution. This effort to limit the people as to the nature and extent of the reforms they may demand, shows anything but Democratic faith in the masses, and, in turn, gives the Whigs the advantage. So the fight seems to be on about equal terms, and the result is regarded as doubtful.

The Whigs are strong on the Land Distribution question before the People, as that is the only mode by which the State can come in for a share of the public domain. The Nebraska bill seems not to be a prominent topic. The Whigs are divided, and the Democrats indifferent, as to the value of the measure. Still, on the whole, it is erring on the safe side to go for the bill, looking at it in a demagogical point of view. Party feeling runs high, and there is little probability of a fusion between the parties. The election takes place next Thursday. G.

THE LATE THOMAS RITCHIE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Monday contains a biographical sketch of the life of this gentleman. He was the father of the present editor, and the founder of the paper, in May, 1804. For forty-one years he was its principal conductor, during which time he, perhaps, did more to manufacture the public opinion of the State of Virginia, than even the ablest of the four Presidents (including John Tyler) whom she gave to the nation during that period. Mr. Ritchie possessed in a remarkable degree the political energy and enthusiasm for which the Virginia politicians have been distinguished; and it was this trait, rather than any remarkable powers of mind, or skill in composition, which was the secret of his success.

In 1845 he gave up the *Enquirer* to his sons, and came to this city, for the purpose of conducting the official organ of Mr. Polk's Administration. He continued to edit the *Union* until the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency.

Mr. Ritchie always bore the reputation of an honorable gentleman, and is said to have been distinguished for the social virtues. Few men have done more to elevate the standard of the editorial character.

It is to be regretted that his biographer has not thought proper to allude to the most honorable episode in the life of Mr. Ritchie. We allude to his bold and manly advocacy of Emancipation, in 1831–'2, while the subject was undergoing discussion in the Legislature. He had the honor of being denounced as an Anti-Slavery agitator, by the slaveholders, at their public meetings in the interior counties; which charge Mr. Ritchie bravely repelled, with argument and ridicule, and fought to the end of the legislative controversy on the side of Freedom. He only yielded, at last, to an apparent necessity, and without the slightest change of his opinions. We are not aware that his opinions on this subject ever underwent a change as to the abstract merits of Slavery, although circumstances gradually drew him into the ranks of the Southern Pro-Slavery party. He was, however, never ultra in his Southern proclivities, but always counseled moderation. Peace to his ashes! G.

SECTIONAL PARTIES.

The New York *Herald* has a good article on this subject, going to show that the Union is in no danger from what are called "sectional parties." The writer enters into an analysis of the Presidential votes at different periods, from which it appears that, in the earlier years of the Republic, the contests between the elder Adams and Jefferson, Madison and De Witt Clinton, were decided by almost exclusively sectional majorities. The editor prefaces his analysis as follows: G.

"The present aspect of politics in the United States, and the general breaking up of old political parties, with the threatening character of the Nebraska question and other issues connected with slavery and free soil, lead to the conclusion that the election of President in 1856 will assume a decidedly sectional character—in other words, that it will be an issue between North and South, or between the non-slaveholding and slaveholding States. The friends of the Union are much alarmed at this state of things, and many good men seem to indulge in feelings of despondency with regard to the duration of the United States in one great confederacy, as at present existing, or to be enlarged by further annexation or admission into the Union of new States. It may do something towards relieving such very natural anxieties, to look a little into our past political history, to see how often great national questions, and particularly elections of President, have been decided by sectional votes, but have always been acquiesced in as the decision of the majority."

He concludes thus:

"Our object in thus running through the history of our various elections of President, is to show that, however often those elections have assumed a sectional character, and at times appeared to be questions of dominion and power between the North and South, they have never endangered the Union of the States. Whichever section of the Union may have triumphed at elections, the people in the minority have acquiesced, and the progress of the nation has been unchecked in its career of prosperity.

"We therefore believe that, in the ensuing preliminary and final elections, which will introduce a new Administration into power, whatever course parties may pursue, or whatever new combinations may be formed or questions brought forward, that the people will be true to the Union, and defeat all attempts to effect its dissolution. Let, therefore, National Democrats and National Whigs of the North and South unite in their efforts to elect good and true men to the councils of the nation, and rely on the experience of the past that all will be well, so far as the integrity and perpetuity of the Union are concerned."

WHO DIE IN NEW YORK?—We learn from a statement in the New York *Evening Post*, that, from the beginning of the cholera in that city, the present season, to the 22d of July, a period of nine weeks, the number of deaths was 631; and that of these, 122 were natives of the United States, and 509 of foreign birth.

☞ Mr. Sickles, at London, is satisfied, and will not compel Mr. John Van Buren to fight a duel, which is very kind in him.

FROM KANSAS.

[The following interesting letter gives us words of hope and cheering.—ED. ERA:]

KANSAS TERRITORY, 7th mo. 14, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era:

On the 8th inst. I attended a meeting of squatters and claimants on the banks of the Wah-ha-ru-sa, about thirty miles inland from the eastern boundary of the Territory. We had understood it to be a meeting of Free-Soilers, and accordingly some half dozen of us, some of whom occupy prominent positions on the Slavery question, were at some pains to attend it; but found it to be a meeting of those who had made claims in the Territory, and the object to be to adopt rules and regulations relative to claims. But we were glad that we were there, for it was evident that our presence gave tone to the proceedings of the meeting. A number of those immediately interested in the objects of the meeting were opposed to the introduction of Slavery, and our number, added to theirs, gave a decided majority in favor of Freedom. There were some rabid Pro-Slavery men present, and this majority against them evidently gave them trouble. At similar meetings, in other parts of the Territory, violent resolutions had been passed against emigrants opposed to Slavery, and a pair of rabid spirits were anxious to have the same adopted at this meeting; but how to effect their object was the trouble. But while they were consulting, a young lawyer, who had avowed himself in favor of converting this territory into a slave State, hastily drew up a couple of resolutions on the subject of Slavery, presented them to the meeting, and they were adopted, with none dissenting, save the two spirits before mentioned. Some of the Free-Soilers did not vote, not exactly liking the resolutions, and thinking that their adoption could do no hurt.

The purport of these resolutions was, that every man had a right to bring his property into the Territory, of whatever kind it might be; and that when the Territory shall have a population sufficient to form a State, then will be time enough to agitate the question of Slavery. The author of the resolutions made a speech, in which he welcomed men of all classes and colors to the Territory, and said he was willing to leave the future character of the State to the decision of the people. But one of those dissenting made a speech, full of fire, especially against Eastern men, and the Massachusetts emigration movement in particular. He said he would fight against that to the last, dreading, as he did, the influence of so much capital.

The friends of Freedom are cheered with a hopeful prospect that liberty will finally triumph in this Territory. We believe that there is, to-day, a majority of the settlers in favor of Freedom, and emigration is only just fairly commenced from the free States. Three-fourths of those coming from Missouri are coming to get away from Slavery, and will, consequently, vote for Freedom. Some slaveholders have said that they were not going to venture into the Territory until the question should be decided, and a few slaveholders have declared their intention to go for Freedom, for they say the price of a few slaves is nothing to them, in comparison to the advantages of a free State. Sensible, isn't it?

But we do not, and let not any, lay the flattering unction to their souls. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Friends of Freedom, we must not put off our armor until the victory is fairly won. But let us watch with vigilance, and ever meet the enemy with the artillery of truth, and they will surely be ours.

RICHARD MENDENHALL.

POPULAR LIBERTY AND ITS FRIENDS.

A letter from Senator CHASE to Governor KOSSUTH, of which the following is an English version, appeared in "*Le Republicain*," of New York, on the 12th ultimo.

WASHINGTON, U. S., *June* 26, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I have received, (through Mr. Saunders, I presume,) copies of a letter addressed by him to yourself and others, as representatives of Republicanism in Europe, and of your reply, dated on the 3d ult.

As an American, devoted to the principles of Democracy, and ardently attached to the great cause of Universal Liberty, I feel bound to express to you my regret that Mr. SAUNDERS has sought to place you and other prominent Advocates of Popular Rights in an attitude of indifference towards the momentous struggle going on in this country, between Slavery and Freedom.

Advocates of Despotism are homogeneous the world over. He who defends Slavery in America cannot be a true friend to Freedom in Europe. His cry for Liberty is hypocritical. It is a cry for License or for Privilege.

Is not Mr. Saunders himself aware that his relations to Popular Liberty in the Old World have subjected him to the distrust of the Defenders of Slavery in the New? Recent events, one would think, might have suggested this idea to him.

Depend upon it, sir, that if America shall ever stand forth as that magnanimous Power on earth which you have invoked her to become, it will only be when Slavery shall have ceased to control the course of her National Legislation, and a wise, earnest, courageous, and impartial spirit of Justice and Liberty shall have been inaugurated as the vital principle of her National Administration.

Yours, truly and respectfully,

S. P. CHASE.

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

The *New York Tribune* has the following:

"Let Whigs, Democrats, and Free-Soilers who mean to have the great wrong of 1854 redressed, be sent as delegates from each county, so that the Convention may embody and give effect to the conclusions not only of the free-souled advocates of universal liberty in our own State, but of the various sections and parties between which they have hitherto been divided, and thereupon act so as to give the greatest possible force and efficiency to their overwhelming sentiment of resistance to the incessant aggressions of Slavery and the Slave Power."

The *Otsego Democrat*, a fearless, uncorrupted organ of that portion of the Radical Democracy of our State which supported Van Buren in 1848, and has never repented of that act, forcibly says:

"Since the call for the Saratoga Convention was issued, we have carefully noted the opposition to that movement, and the quarter from which it has emanated, and from our observation have become satisfied of two things: the first of which is, that the people of this State, sickened and disgusted with the venality and treachery of office-seeking politicians, and alarmed at the arrogant demands and aggressions of the Slave Power, not only desire to meet in some such Convention as that called for the 16th of August, to decide upon some plan of action for the future, but are fully determined to do so. Their confidence in those who assume to be party leaders has been so wantonly abused and outraged, the rights and interests of the People so trafficked away by dishonest and mercenary political tricksters, that they regard party lines as less binding than formerly, and falling back upon their own strength and resources—irresistible when called into action—they seem determined to spurn the dictation of assumed party leaders, and to select for their representatives such men as will faithfully carry out their wishes.

"In the second place, we have observed that certain presses and office-seeking politicians are endeavoring to create an opposition to such movement, and prevent the consummation of the objects in view. The deceptive cry of 'Abolition' will not shake the firm determination of the People in the matter; and those doughfaces who are reckless enough to oppose the Convention, will find that there is neither the strength nor disposition in any party in the North to save them from oblivion.

"The Convention will be held, and a much more severe rebuke administered to the aiders and abettors in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, than they receive at the hands of such presses and advocates—an 'acquiescence in the outrage.'"

MR. CLAY, OF ALABAMA.

The scriptural quotation made by this Senator, and the rebuke he provoked from Mr. Sumner, have not, so far as we have been able to discover, been copied into, or noticed by, any Southern newspaper. The former coarse assaults of Mr. Clay were triumphantly paraded by those presses!

HOW SENATOR CHASE RUINED HIMSELF.

The Milwaukie *Free Democrat* reprints a paragraph from a Wisconsin paper, complimenting highly the recent argument of BYRON PAINE against the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act, but expressing great regret that "his unfortunate idiosyncrasies of opinion should close against him other eminences which years and study would so well fit him to adorn;" and under the caption "Ruining one's self—a Case in Point," relates an incident in the life of Senator Chase, as follows:

"The earliest Anti-Slavery argument of Senator Chase, of Ohio, which was thought worth being printed, was a defence of the colored woman MATILDA, claimed as a fugitive from slavery. In that argument, delivered in March, 1837, he used this language: (He was arguing the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793)

"'I look with confidence to the Judiciary of the country. I feel assured, that though my reasoning may fail to convince this court, other courts, and perhaps this court, at another time, if not now, will pronounce this act UNCONSTITUTIONAL, REPUGNANT TO THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, SUBVERSIVE OF THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF CIVIL LIBERTY, AND, THEREFORE, NULL AND VOID.'

"A great crowd was collected in the Court House, but it was the period of ultra Anti-Abolition ascendency in Cincinnati, and he looked in vain for a single friendly face. There were friendly faces and friendly hearts there, as the future proved, but he did not know it. All around everywhere there were scowling looks, as if he was promulgating treason. Many honest people no doubt really thought so, and in their hearts believed that their scowls upon him were required by patriotism and duty. After he had closed his argument, as he passed out through the crowd, nobody greeted him with friendly cheer, or even a congratulation that he had made a creditable argument. One remark only fell upon his ear, which came from a veteran politician. 'Well,' said he, 'there goes a promising young man, who has ruined himself forever.'

"It so happened that among his auditors at this time was a young medical student, attending lectures in Cincinnati. Mr. Chase did not know him, and, except as the advocate of the cause, he did not know Mr. C. Shortly afterwards he went abroad, and spent several years in Europe, qualifying himself for a professional career. Finally he returned, and entered into practice in one of the counties of Ohio. Mr. Chase pursued quietly the practice of the law, never changing the opinions he avowed before the Court of Common Pleas, advocating them before the Supreme Court of the United States, and finally making them the basis also of his political action.

"In 1848, the medical student was elected a member of the Legislature of Ohio. His name was Norton S. Townshend. He was a Democrat, but an Independent Democrat. It so happened that the Old Line Democrats had not a majority in the Legislature, and of course could not elect one of their own number to the Senate, without a coalition with the Whigs. Rather than do this, they preferred to elect a Democrat unshackled by their national party ties. Townshend proposed Mr. Chase, and the result was his election. The primary and controlling reason for Townshend's preference of Mr. Chase, was his argument in the Matilda case, and the independence of character which he thought it displayed.

"If Senator Chase was ruined by his advocacy of the same views Mr. Paine has presented, there are a great many who would like to be ruined in the same way. And though a seat in the Senate, as at present constituted, implies more of duty and self-denial than of pleasure and honor, yet, no doubt, the *Argus* regards it as one of pre-eminent honor and importance, from which Byron Paine's argument will exclude him."

THE LOYOLAIST BROWNSON.

[From the New York Times.]

Mr. O. A. Brownson has written a letter, published in the *Catholic Mirror* at Baltimore, designed to reconcile his Catholic friends to his recent article on Native Americanism. After vindicating it from sundry criticisms passed upon it, he says:

"I had a motive in what I did, and a motive which I supposed would be *patent enough to every intelligent Catholic*, but it seems that in this I overrated their sagacity, and of course must suffer for my mistake. The end I had in view was, I am sure, such as every Catholic who is, and every foreigner who wishes to become, a citizen of this Union would have heartily approved; and, believing that I enjoyed the confidence of the Catholic public, I felt very sure of accomplishing it. But I was mistaken, and, by the hastiness and passion of my Catholic friends, it has been defeated.

"But allow me, gentlemen, to conclude by calling your attention to one or two facts, which should be known without my telling them. *We Catholics are in a small minority, and the sentiment of the country is strongly Anti-Catholic.* Every measure that we oppose as hostile to us, the country will favor and adopt; and every measure we *support as favorable to our interest, it will reject.* I am sorry that it is so, but so it is; and I think that in regard to matters which depend on popular votes, and in which we are interested as Catholics, the more quiet we keep, the better it will be for us. *You ought from this to understand me.*"

It may be that Mr. Brownson has not written here precisely what he intended to say. But, as the letter reads, Mr. Brownson's explanation is more creditable to his shrewdness than to his sincerity. The Catholics, he says, are in a small minority, and whatever they advocate as favorable to their interests, is certain to be *rejected*. He had, therefore, advocated Native Americanism, as favorable to Catholic interest; and this, he gives them to understand, was done in order to secure its rejection. He thought the Catholics would have "understood" this; but he finds he "overrated their sagacity." These tactics savor of what is familiarly and not creditably known as "Jesuitism."

FOR KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

The first party from this city for the new Territory of Kansas left the Worcester depot yesterday afternoon, a large number of persons being present to witness their departure, and, as the train started, greet them with hearty cheers. The party consisted of sixteen persons, young and active men, of whom three were from this city, three from Roxbury, four from Vermont, and two from Lynn. It is calculated that the party will receive large accessions on the route between this and St. Louis.

Another, and probably much larger party, will start from this city on the 1st of August.

At Worcester, the Kansas party received an accession of twenty-nine, which, the *Spy* says, are "stalwart men, strong in their bodies, and strong of purpose." They take with them tents for summer residences, hatchets, ploughs, and other implements of industry, supplied by the Emigrant Aid Society; and they take with themselves, individually, such weapons as are necessary to keep foxes, minks, wolves, and bears, from their settlements.

Boston Traveller, 18th.

The treaties made by Gatewood, with the Indians of Nebraska, were framed so as to admit of pre-emptions to settlers and pioneers. Instead of adopting these treaties, Manypenny had the Indians carried to Washington, and changed the treaties, under the advice of Atchison and the other nullifiers, so as to deny to settlers pre-emption rights, and put the land up to the highest bidder; thus enabling the speculators to buy the land over the heads of the hardy settlers. A similar course was taken in regard to the treaties with the Indians of Kansas. They were taken on to Washington, and the negotiations carried on under the eye and guidance of Atchison, in order to deprive the settlers of the right of pre-emption. The object of this was to prevent poor men from settling the country, and making it a free State. When these facts are taken in connection with the late proceedings against the people of the Northwest, by Atchison's office-holders, for trespassing on the public lands, we can no longer doubt Atchison's hostility to the hardy settlers of the West, and his determination to deprive them, as far as possible, of the pre-emption secured to them for so many years by Col. Benton, and which has done so much for the prosperity of the West.—*St. Louis Dem.*

AUGUST ELECTIONS.—Eight States hold their general elections during the month of August. The first election takes place in Tennessee, on Thursday, the 3d. On the Monday following, six States vote, viz: Kentucky, Alabama, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, and Texas. Iowa is to choose two Representatives in Congress, a Governor, and other State officers, with a Legislature, upon which will devolve the election of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Dodge. Missouri will have to elect seven Representatives to Congress, and a Legislature, which will also have to choose a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Atchison. Arkansas will elect two Representatives in Congress and a State Legislature. North Carolina votes on the following Thursday, the second in the month, when a Governor, members of the State Legislature, and other minor officers, are to be elected. The Legislature chosen may elect two United States Senators, one to supply the existing vacancy, and the other to fill the seat that will become vacant in March next, by the expiration of Mr. Badger's term of service. Alfred Dockery (Whig) and Thomas Bragg (Democrat) are the candidates for Governor.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.—Private advices by the Pacific, from Paris, to the 10th instant, are said to have been received at New York, stating that a special Russian agent would leave Havre in the steamer Indiana, on the 10th, for Washington, and that he is the bearer of a proposition to cede Sitka and other Russian territories to the United States, for a money consideration; and that he is the bearer of a proposition for the promotion and extension of the commercial relations of the two countries.

If Nicholas is reasonable in his demands, we presume a bargain can be closed in brief time. These possessions are peculiarly desirable to our Pacific States. Whether the people who inhabit them desire to be converted into freemen or not, is another question—one about which we defenders of the right of self-government never give ourselves any trouble.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.—On Saturday afternoon, the walls of the Manhattan Gas Company fell in. Five persons were instantly killed, and eleven seriously injured. The building covered half an acre of ground. Three heavy iron roofs were suspended across, supported by iron pillars, which gave way. The whole number of injured is said to be twenty. The loss to the Gas Company is estimated at $50,000. The names of three of the killed are, Cornelius Wykoff, Martin Mason, and Patrick Shea.

THE CHOLERA.—The deaths in Boston during the week ending at noon on Saturday, were 180, of which about one-third were of cholera.

☞ Mayor Conrad, of Philadelphia, has issued orders to the officers of police to continue reporting all violations of the Liquor Law on Sundays, declaring that he will continue, as heretofore, to bind over for trial by jury, and that the sanctity of the day would be maintained as it had been since the issue of his proclamation.

☞ One of Garesche's powder mills, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, exploded at seven o'clock on Saturday, killing the watchman, James Lynch, and severely injuring Dennis Cannon, the engineer. The property about the mills was not much damaged.

☞ John L. Boswell, one of the editors of the Hartford *Courant*, died yesterday afternoon, after a few days illness, of erysipelas.

☞ On Friday last, ex-President Fillmore's brother, Charles, died at St. Paul, Minnesota, suddenly—supposed of cholera.

☞ Four members of one family were interred on Sunday afternoon, at Philadelphia, having died of cholera on Friday and Saturday—a father, mother, and two sons. Three children survive, two of whom are very sick.

☞ The firm of P. A. & J. A. Allberger, carcass and provision butchers and dealers at Buffalo, have failed. Their liabilities are said to be nearly $100,000.

☞ The total number of deaths in N. York during the past week was 1,140, of which 241 were of cholera.

DEATH OF MISS FILLMORE.—We learn that Miss Fillmore, the only daughter of Ex-President Fillmore, died at Aurora, New York, at eleven o'clock on the 26th instant. She had left her home at Buffalo to spend a few days at Aurora. In the night of the 25th, she was taken with dysentery, and sank rapidly. When her father and brother reached her, about half past ten o'clock yesterday morning, she was so far gone as to be unable to recognise them, and died in a half hour thereafter. She was twenty-two years of age.

THE NEBRASKA PERFIDY.—The Louisville *Journal*, in an elaborate editorial, argues the impossibility of repealing this law, and the futility of attempting it; and says:

"The passage of the Nebraska bill, involving the destruction of the Missouri Compromise, was a most ill-judged and unfortunate proceeding. It has done a vast deal of harm, and, so far as we can see or have reason to believe, not the least good. It can be of no service to anybody except the very few individuals who, upon the strength of their hostility to it, may be elected to office in the non-slaveholding States. It was a deed of bad faith on the part of those who voted for it, though some of them, we doubt not, acted from good motives."

How men can act from good motives, in performing "a deed of bad faith," the *Journal* does not explain, and we do not understand.

SELLING LIQUOR ON THE SABBATH.—We regret to learn that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania rendered a decision on the 26th instant, in one of Mayor Conrad's Sunday law cases, to the effect that selling liquor on Sunday did not constitute a disorderly house, but was only a finable offence. The Mayor had taken the ground that the license covers six days, and does not warrant selling on the seventh. It is supposed from this decision that all taverns that can afford to pay the fine will now keep open on Sunday.

SUICIDE.—A Dr. Jayne blew himself and house up, at Nashville, on the night of the 25th inst, by putting a keg of powder under it. Four adjoining buildings were burned with it.

A PARADOX.—An Arkansas paper publishes an article headed "Wanted in Arkansas," in which it enumerates among the wants, 500,000 good industrious farmers to till the land that is now lying all over the State idle, and adds:

"The land is first rate, water excellent, and the health good. The land will produce cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, and every kind of vegetable that grows in the United States. The lands are now open, ready, and waiting."

Yet, if we are to believe the accounts which reach us from that region, thousands of agriculturists are leaving this excellent arable soil, with all its advantages, to migrate to Kansas, where lands are not open to settlement. Are the 500,000 industrious farmers wanted in Arkansas to take the places of those who go to Kansas? If so, the matter is worthy the attention of the Emigration Aid Society, who might thus, instead of sending their settlers to the latter, make a demonstration upon the former, and settle it with a free population.

Phil. North American.

EMANCIPATION IN GEORGIA.

We find the following interesting statement in the *National Intelligencer* of Friday morning. We think we have perceived, of late, a growing spirit of Emancipation in the South, sometimes exhibited in the last will and testament of the dying, and sometimes by the deed of the living. Such testimonies to the cause of humanity and justice cannot fail to teach a beautiful moral lesson to the people, North and South, and we hail them as the harbingers of a better era. The statement of the *Intelligencer* furnishes an illustration of the injustice and cruelty of Illinois and Indiana, at the same time that it redounds so much to the honor of citizens of Georgia. G.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE OR LAW.

Where shall they go? This is a question for the friends of colonization to answer.

We have received the following facts from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society. They were communicated to him by one of the executors, a gentleman well known to us, of the very highest respectability.

About a year ago, a gentleman residing in Georgia departed this life, leaving a very large estate, consisting mainly of lands and negroes. He left a will in due form, of which he appointed five persons executors. Upon an examination of his will, they were at once fully satisfied that the great and leading object of the deceased was to secure to his negroes—about 150 in number—emancipation from bondage, and to place them in comfortable circumstances as free people. To effect this, his will provides that his executors should, at as early a day as practicable, dispose of sufficient property therein pointed out, and raise sufficient funds for the purpose of removing the whole of his negroes to one of the States of Indiana or Illinois, and there purchase and procure, for the comfortable settlement of his said negroes, a sufficient quantity of good arable land, with sufficient timber thereon, and to have them furnished with every necessary outfit to make them a comfortable agricultural people; including wagons and teams and all necessary implements of husbandry, together with all necessary and convenient articles for housekeeping, and also a good supply of provisions for one year.

The testator left neither wife nor child, brother nor sister. He had some nephews and nieces, to whom, after providing in the most liberal manner for his negroes, as set forth above, he left the residue of his estate. They will inherit a very handsome property. But he stipulated, that if any of these heirs should make any attempt to defeat or thwart his wishes in regard to his negroes, then and in that case such offender should be absolutely disinherited from all interest and participation in his estate whatever, and that their share or shares should be applied to the use and benefit of the poor of the county in which he lived.

One of the executors, immediately after he ascertained the responsibilities which would devolve upon the executors, opened a correspondence with the Governors of Indiana and Illinois, and he soon learned that the negroes could not be admitted and established in either of those States upon the terms provided for by the testator. The will, therefore, cannot be literally carried out.

What shall be done? The same number of negroes are seldom seen together, who are more likely, healthy, and promising. A part of them are very intelligent, and are very anxious to go to Liberia.

The executor alluded to above desires to have the case brought before the proper tribunals of the country, and a decree obtained authorizing and requiring the executors to deliver the negroes to the Colonization Society, for transportation to Liberia; and also to settle upon them the money to which they are entitled under the will. He says: "I have an earnest and abiding solicitude to send them to Liberia. Every feeling of my heart revolts at the idea of these people remaining here, in a state of bondage, contrary to the most ardent desire of their late master." And again: "Should I labor under any misapprehension in regard to this subject being a legitimate one for the co-operation of your society, my apology must be found in the fact of my zeal to vindicate the rights and promote the welfare of those who are incompetent to protect themselves, and whose good conduct while in a state of bondage induced their late master to provide for their freedom by his last will and testament, and make liberal provision to carry the same into effect."

The laws of the two free States designated by the testator render it impossible for these slaves to go thither; the will provides no alternative for such a contingency. What can be done?

A CALL UPON FREEMEN.

The proceedings alluded to in the following communication are already known to our readers; but the appeal here made will not be in vain:

KANSAS TERRITORY, KANSAS RIVER,
July 2, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: Through your valuable paper, I wish to say a few words to you, and the Anti-Slavery friends throughout the nation. I wish to state a few facts, and then let the good sense and humanity of this great nation decide whether this beautiful land shall be another prison-house for our brother man.

With this letter I send you a copy of the *Weston Reporter*, a paper published at Weston, Missouri, in order that you and others may see what efforts are being made here to chain this new Territory to Slavery's sin-cursed car. I wish you to publish such resolutions and make such comments as will show Anti-Slavery men that Freedom's enemies are not only among us, but are marshalling all their energies to fill our land with a pro-slavery population.

This Territory, lying as it does south of Nebraska, and contiguous to a slaveholding State, makes it an object for a slaveholding population. And now, when the last, the greatest barrier—the Missouri Compromise—is repealed, we may rest assured that any and every effort will be made, which can be done, to fasten Slavery on the land. Already are exclusive unions being formed, public meetings called, and resolutions passed, calculated to create the impression that *this will be a slaveholding* State.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the recent action of her citizens in interfering with our business, have precipitated the war upon us, and fairly and fully opens the way for a national victory.

Cut off, as I now am, from almost all mail communication with the States, by choosing a border residence, one hundred and twenty miles from a post office, I cannot tell what is being done for us; but one thing I know, that, unless we receive some sympathy and aid from friends in this hour, in all probability Slavery's dark belt of hell will encircle us. Those of us who are here would fight morally, had we a channel through which we could speak; but all the public organs near us are in Missouri, and virtually in slaveholding hands.

What we need at this time is aid; we need a good press, and a candid and discriminating mind to unmask Slavery, and reveal the real character of the giant wrong. We want you, my friends, if you have not already done it, to devise some plan to send us a press, and a man who will stand, like a sea-girt rock, to his post, till the great Kansas mass will feel that the people who wipe out that God-ordained relation which man sustains to his brother man, are out on a boundless sea, whose dark waters will, if applied, continue to dash, till all political, moral, and social good are engulphed in one common grave.

Am I asking for too much, in asking you to send us a press, a suitable man to conduct it, and, for a short time, assist us to sustain him with means? Where can we make so profitable an investment, for a few cents or one dollar apiece, as we can to keep the cries and groans of Slavery from this land? A little from each one will do the work, and will be better than a sum from a few. Will you not aid us, and do it soon? Let us plant a moral cannon on the hill at Fort Leavenworth, and then keep it supplied with moral, social, and political facts, till, logically, we have spiked the enemy's last gun. Shall it be done?

I want every true friend of the slave to have a share in the happy reflection, that when the hills of Kansas were being shrouded with slavish, perpetual night, and her valleys were beginning to clank with the poor man's chain, then it was that they had a share in the great moral conflict which gave freedom for the tears and groans which would have went up from this slave-cursed land. For this reason I, as an individual, wish it to be the struggle of the friends of Freedom, throughout this Nation. Let each one share a little. Let it be a national victory—a triumph of right over wrong.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
SAM'L D. HOUSTON.

THE BURNING OF SAN JUAN.

In the newspapers of this country, we have seen but few and feeble attempts to temper the storm of indignation with which the tidings of this disgraceful affair have everywhere been received. The following, by "X," of the Baltimore *Sun*, is among them:

"A great fuss is now making about the burning of the wooden shanties at Greytown. As nobody has been killed, and as good care was taken that nobody should be killed, by giving timely notice to quit, the conflagration, not quite as serious as that of Moscow, can only serve to convince the subjects of the Mosquito King that it is, perhaps, quite as profitable to have the good will of the United States as to enjoy the protectorate of Great Britain."

"Ion," in the same paper, says:

"The Senate have, on motion of Mr. Pearce, called for information on the subject of the demolition of Greytown, and the facts will be known in time to induce Congress to provide in the general appropriation bill for the payment of half a million of dollars to the sufferers. It is assumed that Capt. Hollins literally fulfilled his instructions. The policy of destroying the town, even if we had a right to do so under national law, is very questionable."

If the purpose of the Administration and Captain Hollins was to squander half a million of the people's money, a new face is put on the matter, and the people of this country of course have no right to complain? Ridiculous as this suggestion is, it seems to us to be the most rational that has been offered.

☞ A poem commemorative of the destruction of San Juan is so much desired, that the offer of a prize is spoken of. Captain Hollins will be immortalized. *Couldn't* something be said in it of the commander of the revenue cutter who brought Burns back to slavery? Posterity may be disposed to cherish the memory of both of these gentlemen, as of all other prominent participants in noble deeds!

OHIO.

A correspondent at Steubenville writes to the Editor of the *National Era*, as follows:

The recent outrage perpetrated by the Slave Power, with the assistance of Northern Arnolds, has roused a spirit of resistance among the masses in this State, which I sincerely hope will not be quieted until the last vestige of Slavery support shall be swept from our national statute book. It is to be regretted that this popular feeling was not more fully represented in the Columbus Convention of the 13th instant. The resolutions there adopted are too tame to draw to their support, as the basis of an Anti-Slavery Party, the sincere haters of the peculiar institution.

At a meeting of the People, irrespective of party, held in the court-house in this city, on the 4th instant, Judge McDonald, a Democrat *tried and true*, presiding, the resolutions herewith enclosed were unanimously adopted.

Among these resolutions are the following:

"That henceforward there can be but *two* parties in this country—the party of *Slavery* and the party of *Freedom*.

"That we are in favor of the repeal of so much of the Kansas and Nebraska bill as abrogates the exclusion of Slavery from those Territories, and the immediate restoration of that restrictive law to the statute book.

"That we are in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and *all laws of Congress* by which Slavery is established or in any way sustained in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere; and we are also in favor of the enactment of laws by which Freedom shall be secured to all the inhabitants of all our National Territories, whether now in possession, or hereafter to be acquired.

"That we will vote for no man for any National, State, or county office, who may be required, in his official capacity, to act in relation to the question of human liberty, who is not an open and publicly avowed friend of the practical measures indicated in the two preceding resolutions.

"That while a Shannon, a Disney, a Green, and an Olds, basely cringing, bowed the supple knee to the dark spirit of Slavery, we feel called upon to express our heartfelt thanks to our immediate representative, the Hon. Andrew Stuart, who, 'faithful among the faithless,' fearlessly and truly represented the views and feelings of his constituents, and the principles of republican government. And we say to him, in all sincerity, 'Well done, good and faithful servant!'"

THE PROSPECT IN OHIO.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Since our State Convention, I have visited a number of counties in the interior of the State, and have addressed Anti-Nebraska meetings. The people turned out in great numbers to hear the question discussed. The masses of the people are fully awake, and Whigs and Free-Soilers, with many influential Democrats, are cordially uniting in support of the Republican nominations. With one or two exceptions, the entire Whig and Free Soil press of the State are giving the nominations a hearty support. Among Democratic papers that are heartily supporting the ticket, we notice the Canton *Transcript* and Cincinnati *Daily Volksblatt*. The Sandusky *Daily* (Democratic) *Mirror* has hoisted at its mast head the ticket, and noticed favorably the Convention, but has not yet taken down the Hunker ticket, leaving it to the Democratic voters to choose between the two tickets. Several Anti-Nebraska Democratic papers in the northwest part of the State have not yet committed themselves on the question. Among the neutral papers, the Columbus *Elevator*, and the Massillon *News*, warmly support the ticket. The Cincinnati *Daily Commercial*, and the *Daily Capital City Fact*, are also rendering the movement important aid, by chronicling the Anti-Nebraska movements, and by giving favorable notices of the candidates. The *Commercial* had recently a strong article supporting Mr. Blickenderfer, the nominee for Board of Public Works, which will do good. That paper has now the largest circulation of any secular paper west of the Allegheny mountains. Its daily circulation is several hundred over ten thousand, and exceeds the combined circulation of four leading Cincinnati Dailies, and its weekly circulation is very large. We shall receive important aid also from the religious press. Besides that portion of the religious, which has been hitherto decidedly Anti-Slavery, the *Western Christian Advocate*, of Cincinnati, is doing great good by giving prominence to the Anti-Nebraska movements. A late number devotes two columns to chronicling Anti-Nebraska movements. This paper has a circulation of 25,000, and will do great good in Hamilton county; it is estimated that there are 6,000 German Democratic voters. Three thousand of these are Catholics, and three thousand are not. The Catholics will generally vote the Hunker ticket, and the others the Republican ticket. This alone, without any concession from American Democrats, will give the Republican ticket 2,000 majority in Hamilton county. An influential citizen of Bellefontaine informs me that Logan county will give 1,000 or 1,500 majority for the Republican ticket.

In Franklin county our friends have a great deal of strength and talent on their side. On their side is the *Daily State Journal*, (Whig;) *Daily Fact*, (Independent;) *Columbian*, (Free Soil,) and *Elevator*, (Independent.) all able papers. A number of influential Democrats, in this county, are warm advocates of the movement. Among these are Judge Swan, our nominee for Supreme Judge; P. W. Andrews, his talented law partner, formerly a member of the Legislature; A. P. Stone, formerly Democratic Congressman, and Otto Dressel, a German lawyer, and talented speaker.

The prospects in all parts of the State are very flattering. J. ELLIOTT.

☞ Gen. Daniel Smith, late a member of the Virginia Legislature from Kanawha county, died on the 11th inst.

CANADIAN ELECTION.—*Montreal, July* 24.—The election, as far as heard from, has resulted favorably to the Elgin and Hinks Administration.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Iowa.—A meeting of the citizens of Dubuque county was held at Burlington, July 15, Col. Isaac Leffler presiding. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the Nebraska perfidy. The Burlington *Daily Telegraph* (Dem.) speaks highly of this meeting, and says:

"Able and eloquent speeches were made on the occasion by Messrs. White, Calkins, Graff, Crocker, and others. Mr. White did himself special credit. His speech was marked by great ability, and was listened to with undivided attention. Almost every sentence uttered by himself, as well as by all the other speakers, was received with loud applause—an unmistakable sign that the people are of one voice, and that they have entered upon the present step with a zeal which looks to nothing but success."

A similar demonstration came off in Washington county, July 1, where the people without distinction of party united in the nomination of candidates for county officers, and passed resolutions denouncing the Democratic delegation from Iowa in Congress, for voting for the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Wisconsin.—The *Sheboygan Nieuwsbode*, a Holland Dutch paper, and Democratic in politics, speaks quite favorably of the Anti-Nebraska State Convention at Madison, on the 13th instant, and commends its platform as one upon which all lovers of Freedom and haters of Slavery and Oppression can rally. The *Nieuwsbode*, in a previous number, said it had witnessed enough of the action of President Pierce's administration to satisfy it of its insincerity and blind devotion to the slave power, and declared that it would no longer be trammelled by party, but should support such principles as it thought right, and best adapted to promote the welfare of humanity.

Ohio.—The Bay City *Daily Mirror* (Sandusky) is a thorough Democratic paper (edited by the Hon. Joseph Cable, ex-M. C.,) but it is not willing to swallow the Nebraska swindle.

In the seventh district, the Zenia *Torchlight* hopes Aaron Harlan will be nominated by the people for re-election to Congress, by acclamation, and without the formality of a Convention.

THE LIQUOR VOTE IN CONGRESS.

Total yeas from free States (for the reform)	72
Total yeas from slave States (for the reform)	8
Total nays from free States (against reform)	16
Total nays from slave States (against reform)	64

The vote being thus equal, Speaker Boyd, (making 65 to 8 from the slave States,) voted No, and killed Temperance Reform in the Navy stone dead.

Seventy-three members were absent from their seats or dodged.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Ogdensburg (N. Y.) *Republican* has always been called a Barnburner paper. But here is its present record:

"SEND IN THE CALLS THIS WEEK FOR THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.—We have already received from Canton, Lisbon, Madrid, and Oswegatchie, a part of the calls circulating in those towns, recommending a county meeting at Canton, on the 9th of August, with between four and five hundred signatures of prominent, substantial citizens, among them many of the most active Democrats and Whigs, residents in those towns. The call is signed, we are informed, by nearly all who see it and have an opportunity to sign it. The feelings of a very large majority against the abrogation of the eighth section of the Missouri Compromise, in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, is one of disappointment and indignation."

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

WASHINGTON, *July* 19, 1854.

I have positive and undeniable information, from the highest sources at Honolulu, to the effect that a Treaty is about concluded between Mr. Gregg, the United States Commissioner, and the Government of the Islands, for their annexation to the United States forthwith. The only unsettled question in relation to the annexation is, whether the Islands shall come in as a Territory or a State. Mr. Gregg insists on the former. The Administration here at Washington is perfectly advised as to the position of the negotiations.

This is kept a profound secret at Honolulu, to all out of the court circle. The King and Privy Council have the constitutional power to make the treaty, and, in fear of filibustering or something else in the way of foreign invasion, they are exercising it. The native population is undoubtedly opposed to annexation, while the majority of the foreign residents desire it.

TREATY WITH RUSSIA.—We observed some days ago, with pleasure, an article in the official paper, intimating that an additional treaty had been, or was about to be, concluded between M. de Stoeckl, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and our Government; and we casually learned, from reliable authority, that one of its stipulations, and a very important one, was the solemn recognition of the great principle of the *freedom of the seas*—that is, that *free ships make free goods*. We now learn authentically that this treaty, which we find was concluded on Saturday last, was communicated to the Senate on Wednesday by the President, and was on the same day considered and ratified by the unanimous consent of that body—a rare instance of promptitude in such matters, as well as conclusive evidence of the unexceptionable character of the treaty itself.—*Nat. Intell.*

The Nebraska bill is based upon the great Democratic idea of popular sovereignty, of leaving the question of Freedom or Slavery with the people of the Territories.—*Cin. Inq.*

How much popular sovereignty is deposited with the people of Territories may be estimated from the fact that a President, controlled by slaveholders, chooses the Governor, bench of Judges, Marshals, Treasurer, Auditor, and, in short, fills almost every office; the House of Delegates is overshadowed by the Governor's veto. Such "sovereignty" may be "popular" with the slave-breeders, but it is a dastardly insult to the real sovereigns, and a Northern editor who would pass such counterfeit Democracy upon the people deserves the execration and loathing of all honest men.

Concord, (N. H.) Independent Democrat.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Provisional Committee, appointed by the Convention of the People held at Worcester on the 20th day of July current, call upon the Republicans of each of the towns and cities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to elect a number of delegates, equal to three times the number of Representatives to which they are entitled in the General Court, to attend a State Convention at Worcester, on Thursday, the 7th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for State officers, and to take such other action as may be thought proper, in order to promote the cause of resistance to the Slave Power.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

"I have understood that Mr. Douglas's house has been thunderstruck lately; but that he wasn't at home. *But I have no doubt God Almighty was feeling for him!*"

The *Indianapolis Sentinel* gave this as a passage from Colonel Lane's speech at the recent State Convention of Indiana, and other papers have consequently denounced Col. L. for blasphemy. We had no doubt, when we saw the passage, of its being a fabrication, and so it turns out to be. The *Indiana State Journal* says that Col. Lane's remarks were as follows:

"The newspapers inform us that the house of this arch-traitor to Freedom has recently been stricken by lightning. In view of the enormity of his offence, he (Lane) did not wonder at it. Douglas was not, however, at home. No doubt the lightning was feeling for him, but did not find him."

WASHINGTON, *July* 26.—Proposals have been made to purchase all Russian America, and the British Island of Vancouver. The first object will certainly be effected—the last probably. The Administration is eagerly pursuing a project for the annexation of all the British American Provinces by purchase and commercial treaties.—*Phila. North Amer.*

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Dr. Avery Downer, who had practiced medicine for seventy years, died last week in Preston, Connecticut, aged 92 years. He was the sole surviving witness of the massacre of Fort Griswold, where he assisted his father in dressing the soldiers' wounds.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Senate, Friday, July 28, 1854.

Mr. Pearce submitted a resolution calling for information as to the destruction of San Juan del Norte, (or Greytown,) by Captain Hollins, in command of the United States sloop-of-war Cyane; and copies of any instructions given to Captain Hollins by the Government. Adopted.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Fortification bill, without amendment;

The Army Appropriation bill, with amendments; and

The Post Office Appropriation bill.

The bill establishing post routes in the United States was received from the House, read three times, and passed.

The consideration of the River and Harbor bill was resumed.

House of Representatives, July 28, 1854.

Mr. Olds moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to put upon its passage, without reading, a bill establishing the post routes of the United States, which he averred contained nothing extraneous, and repealed no routes not included.

The bill was put upon its passage, and passed.

Mr. Chandler asked the unanimous consent to the reception of the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to furnish to the House of Representatives any official information which may have been received at the Departments relative to the destruction of Greytown (or San Juan del Norte) by Capt. Hollins, of the United States vessel Cyane; and also that the President be requested to furnish to the House copies of the instructions given to Captain Hollins, relative to the demand for satisfaction which was made in the name of the United States upon the authorities of Greytown (or San Juan del Norte) before the bombardment and destruction of that place.

Mr. Disney objected.

Mr. Chandler moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Olds asked if the resolution contained the clause, "if not inconsistent with the public interests."

Mr. Chandler said it did not; that that was implied.

Mr. Disney. Then put it in.

Mr. Peckham. It is a request, not an imperative demand.

Mr. Chandler inserted the phrase.

The vote was taken on the motion to suspend the rules, by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 122, nays 35.

So the rules were suspended.

The resolution was then adopted, without a division.

A motion to reconsider it was laid upon the table.

Mr. Eliot asked leave to suspend the rules, to enable him to present a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

Objected to by many voices.

Mr. Eliot moved to suspend the rules, and on that motion called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and the motion was decided in the negative—yeas 45, nays 120.

Mr. Faulkner asked the unanimous consent of the House to enable him to introduce "a bill to increase the pay of the rank and file, and to encourage enlistment in the army of the United States," explaining that this bill simply retained what was not objectionable in the bill before the House yesterday, and omitted all that was—making no provision for the increase of the pay of commissioned officers, but increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates to the amount of $4 per month.

The bill was considered, and passed without opposition.

Senate, Saturday, July 29, 1854.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the accommodation of the courts of the United States in the district of Massachusetts, with the amendment of the House of Representatives thereto. The question pending was on adding to the House amendment a proviso that the contracts made by the President shall be conditional, and subject to the approval of Congress. Adopted.

The following bill from the House was considered and passed:

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay John Charles Fremont $183,000 for beef furnished the California Indians in 1851.

On motion by Mr. Stuart, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the River and Harbor bill.

House of Representatives, July 29, 1854.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. English in the chair, and took up the Senate bill No. 96, to carry out the contracts with the ocean mail steamers, for carrying the mails for the year ending June 30, 1855.

The bill making appropriations for the ocean mail service was passed.

Senate, Monday, July 31, 1854.

Mr. Seward, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back House bill granting a pension to Betsey Nash, of Madison county, New York. He explained that the beneficiary of the bill was an infirm aged lady, and who would not in all probability be living at the next meeting of Congress. He moved that the bill be now considered. Agreed to, and the bill was read.

Mr. Adams moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the bill appropriating $3,000 for the benefit of the widow of James Batchelder, killed in Boston while aiding the United States marshal in the execution of the Fugitive Slave Act.

Mr. Foot called for the reading of the report in the case of Mrs. Nash.

Mr. Sumner called for the reading of the reports of the majority and minority of the Committee on Pensions, in the case of Batchelder. The several reports were read.

Mr. Seward stated the shortness of the time left of this session, and the delay which would occur in the public business in both Houses, by the discussion of this measure. It could not be passed at this session, and the only effect of pressing this amendment in this shape would be the defeat of both propositions.

The law which this man was engaged in executing, when killed, was one, the constitutionality of which was much doubted. It was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and denied by that of Wisconsin. He agreed with the court of Wisconsin. He earnestly opposed granting pensions in cases arising in the civil service of the United States.

Mr. Weller appealed to the Senator from Mississippi to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Clay defended the report of the majority of the committee, and denounced that made by Messrs. Sumner and Seward, and, in doing so, used language for which he was called to order.

Mr. Cass said he was unwilling to hazard the River and Harbor bill, by discussing any other measure. But, at a proper time, he would vote for the bill. This man fell in the holiest cause, in defending the Constitution of the United States from a ruthless and violent assault.

Mr. Wade hoped the amendment would be withdrawn. The constitutionality of the law was disputed, and it might be adjudged to be unconstitutional. If so, Congress would be awkwardly situated, in granting a pension to a man who was enforcing an unconstitutional law.

Mr. Bright, though agreeing with the senior member from Michigan in his views, could not vote for the amendment.

The amendment was then agreed to—yeas 35, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, and Weller—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Bright, Chase, Cooper, Fessenden, Fish, Foote, Gillette, Rockwell, Seward, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, Wade, and Walker—14.

Mr. Sumner moved to add to the bill an amendment repealing the Fugitive Slave Act.

The Chair (Mr. Cooper) ruled the amendment to be out of order.

The bill as amended was then passed—yeas 31, nays 12.

Mr. Sumner, pursuant to notice, asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Act, and was proceeding to examine the subject, when he was called to order.

Mr. Sumner appealed. Much confusion and many points of order ensued, during which Mr. Benjamin moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to—yeas 36, nays 9.

House of Representatives, July 31, 1854.

The Speaker announced the business first in order to be, the determination of the motion to suspend the rules, in order to take up the Senate bill for the satisfaction of the creditors of Texas, named in the act of September 9, 1850. The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted in the negative—yeas 71, nays 66—not two-thirds.

Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Civil and Diplomatic bill, which was returned from the Senate, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Riddle, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill to regulate, in part, the guano trade between the United States and Peru; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Dawson made an ineffectual effort to go into Committee on the Senate Homestead bill, which he expressed a purpose to move to amend.

Mr. Wheeler asked the general consent, which was refused, to enable him to present the memorial of certain citizens of New York, asking remuneration for losses sustained by the destruction of property at Greytown, by a vessel of the United States navy.

Mr. Dickinson, by consent, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for information respecting all applications that have been made for the places of Superintendent of the Armories at Harper's Ferry and Springfield.

On motion of Mr. Farley, Senate bill authorizing the construction of a subterranean line of telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri to the Pacific, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Orr in the chair,) and took up the Civil and Diplomatic bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments.

The amendments were severally read, with the recommendations of the Committee of Ways and Means, and these recommendations almost unanimously agreed with. [These recommendations are in many instances adverse to the action of the Senate.]

PRE-EMPTIONS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

A late letter from Mr. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated 18th July, and published in a Western paper, says:

"All the treaties concluded with the tribes north of the Kansas river have been ratified by the Senate, and embrace the Omahas, Ottoes and Missourias, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Iowas, Kickapoos, and Delawares.

"The cessions of land to the United States by these treaties amount to about eleven million five hundred thousand acres, all of which is unconditionally ceded, and therefore subject to pre-emption, except about six hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred acres, which is to be sold as the lands of the United States are sold, with this difference—that Congress may, after a limited time, graduate and reduce the price, and the proceeds of the sales are to be paid to the tribes, after deducting therefrom the cost of surveying, managing, and selling the same. Of this six hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred acres, five hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred belong to the Delawares, and ninety-six thousand to the Iowas.

"Should the treaties concluded with tribes south of the Kansas river be ratified by the Senate, the amount of land ceded by them is about two millions and twenty-six thousand acres; all of which, with the exception of about two hundred and eight thousand one hundred and sixty acres, belonging to the Weas, &c., will be subject to pre-emption; the provision in relation to the Weas, &c., land being the same as that for the Delawares and Iowas.

"The case then stands thus: Lands acquired by these treaties subject to pre-emption, twelve million seven hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and forty acres; lands subject to sale as United States lands, with the power in Congress after a limited time to graduate and reduce the price, six hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and sixty acres.

"As soon as the remaining treaties are ratified and the necessary appropriations made, the Indian Office will take early steps to have the Indian reservations and selections made, to the end that the settlers may avail themselves of the full benefits of these treaties."

THE WHIGS OF THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH. The Louisville *Journal* would gladly preserve the National Whig party, and it racks its brains to discover some plan by which its object can be effected. It has finally come to the following result:

"If the Whigs of the North shall be willing to let the Southern Whigs think, and feel, and speak, and vote as they please upon the Nebraska law, and if the Southern Whigs shall cheerfully accord the same freedom to their Northern brethren, we see no reason why the great Whig party of the nation cannot be as harmonious in all future elections as it has been in any past election."

"O most lame and impotent conclusion." If each section will agree to ignore as a national question the most important and vital question before the nation—the one paramount to all others—then the National Whig organization can be maintained. What a ridiculous proposition! Of what benefit would be such an organization? And, if the party was successful, what would be the result but the further humiliation of the North, and the triumph of Slavery? No, no; we want no organization on such a basis. We must have a cordial agreement upon a national platform of principles, embracing at least the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and the rejection of Kansas as a slave State, or there can be no political fellowship between the Whigs of the North and the South. Will the Whigs of the South agree to this? Will they agree to the platform of the Whigs of Pennsylvania? No. How is it possible, then, that there can be any union?—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

SAN JUAN BOMBARDED AND BURNT.

The sloop-of-war Cyane arrived at San Juan on the 11th instant, to demand a full and satisfactory apology for the alleged insult to Mr. Borland. The authorities and inhabitants refused to make the slightest apology, and Capt. Hollins, on the 12th, issued a proclamation to the authorities and residents, stating that unless an apology was made by nine o'clock in the morning of the 13th, he should proceed to bombard the town. No apology came.

Capt. Hollins, in the mean time, took possession of the Transit Company's steamers, and sent them to the town, offering protection to all who chose to accept it, and precisely at the time designated a cannonading was commenced, and continued with a brief intermission till three o'clock in the afternoon.

No disposition being manifested on the part of the inhabitants to come to terms, at four o'clock P. M. a party was landed from the Cyane, commanded by a Lieutenant, and *burnt the town.*

Nothing remains but one or two small buildings in the suburbs to mark the spot. No lives were lost.

The agent of the Transit Company tendered a free passage per Prometheus to all who wished to leave, which a few accepted.

The Cyane was to sail for Boston on the 17th, taking home Mr. Fabens, our commercial agent.

The British war schooner Bermuda and the West India mail steamer Dee, and a British merchantman, were witnesses to the scene.

THE SAN JUAN SUFFERERS.—A meeting of ten American citizens, whose property was destroyed by the United States sloop of war Cyane, at San Juan del Norte, was held at the Irving House at New York on Friday afternoon, and adopted a resolution to petition Congress for indemnification; and a business committee, consisting of three persons, was appointed, to carry the resolution into effect.

BOSTON, JULY 27.—The steamer Admiral, from hence to Eastport, was wrecked yesterday, three miles west of Quaddies Light. Passengers and baggage saved.

GREAT DEPTH.—The Artesian well at Charleston, S. C., has reached the depth of 1,177 feet, of which 300 feet in the aggregate, or more than one-fourth, have been through rocks.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, JULY 31.—The steamer Alps has just arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 19th of July, being four days later than previous advices.

Liverpool cotton market moderately active since the departure of the Africa. Prices at close of Tuesday generally unchanged.

Sales for the two days estimated at 11,000 bales. Sales on the 18th, 6,000 bales.

The money market without special change; rates ranging from four to five per cent.

A heavy decline had taken place in the Liverpool grain market. The decline of wheat is 6*d*.; flour 2*s*. a 3*s*.

Trade is dull at Manchester.

Telegraphic dispatches from the second edition of the London *Times* of the 19th, state that Russian troops were returning from Moldavia to Wallachia.

A dispatch from the Widden states that the Russian troops stationed at Lower Wallachia have crossed the Danube at several points.

They were occupying these points in order to prevent the Turkish troops from crossing to Alluta.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that 300 young Russian noblemen have been arrested on a charge of expressing sentiments in opposition to those of the Government.

It is reported that the Russians were cutting down and otherwise destroying the crops in Moldavia.

Nothing decisive from the combined fleets.

It is rumored that Prince Paskiewitch is dead.

The whole garrison of Braila were marched on Bucharest.

The Servian Government is compelled to give satisfactory assurances to Austria.

Accounts from Bucharest, of the 14th, state that in consequence of a dispute between the Emperor Nicholas and the heir to the crown, the latter will not join the army.

France affords nothing of interest.

The insurrection in Spain is spreading. Barcelona has pronounced against the Government.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, JULY 31.—Flour dull. Sales of 300 barrels of Howard Street at $8.25; City Mills nominally held at previous quotations. Wheat—10,000 bushels offered; small sales of red at $1.55 a $1.65. Corn—9,500 bushels offered; sales of white at 68 a 73 cts. Oats—sales of 10,000 bushels—Pennsylvania, 40 a 42 cts.; Maryland, 35 a 39 cts.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE next term of this Institution will open on the thirty-first day of August, 1854, and continue twenty weeks.

Instruction, by Recitations, Lectures, and Practical Exercises, according to the nature of the study, will be given in—

Astronomy, by Messrs. Bond.
Botany, by Professor Gray.
Chemistry, Analytical and Practical, by Professor Horsford.
Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, by Professor Wyman.
Engineering, by Professor Eustis.
Mathematics, by Professor Peirce.
Mineralogy, by Professor Cooke.
Physics, by Professor Lovering.
Zoology and Geology, by Professor Agassiz.

For further information concerning the school, application may be made to Prof. E. N. HORSFORD, Dean of the Faculty. July 31.

Cambridge, Mass., July, 1854.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!
Profitable and Honorable Employment!

THE Subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man, can make from three to five dollars per day; indeed, some of the agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, postage paid, WM. A. KINSLER,
July 31. Box 601, Philadelphia Post Office.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!
THE CITIZEN'S MANUAL.

THIS is the title of a work prepared by ALONZO D. FERREN, and soon to be issued from the press. It will contain about 140 pages of highly interesting and important matter, relating to the question of American Slavery.

This is a work which should be in the possession of every American citizen, as it contains facts and arguments relating to Slavery with which every man should be familiar, especially at this particular time, when the aggressions of the Slave Power upon the Federal Government renders it necessary for every man to take a stand for Freedom or against it. The book is both interesting and useful. As a book for reference alone, it is worth twice its cost.

On receipt of the price, (25 cents,) a copy will be sent to any address, post paid.

☞ Orders should be sent in immediately.
Address, post paid, ALONZO D. FERREN, Clarkson, New York.

N. B. Newspapers publishing the above, together with *this* notice, and calling attention to it, and sending a copy of their paper, marked, to Alonzo D. Ferren, will receive, free of postage, ten copies of the Manual. July 31.

HIGH SCHOOL.

BISBEE'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will commence its second year on Monday, September 4. The year will close on the 3d of July, 1855, and be divided into four quarters, of eleven weeks each, except the last, which will not embrace eleven full weeks. There are accommodations for ten or twelve boarders.

For particulars, reference may be had to circulars, which will be sent to the address of any who may signify to the subscriber their desire to consult it.
OTIS BISBEE.
Poughkeepsie, July 24, 1854. July 29.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

IN PRESS, the History and Geography of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, with an account of the Native Tribes, and the emigration now in progress thither, with a Map. Prepared with the assistance of the officers of the Emigrant Aid Society, from unpublished documents, and from the travels of the French voyagers, Lewis and Clarke, Pike, Long, Bonneville, Fremont, Emory, Abert, Stevens, and others.

BY EDWARD E. HALE.

To be comprised in one volume, duodecimo, and published under the sanction of the Emigrant Aid Society.

The work will be issued in August. Price, in muslin, 75 cents; in paper covers, 56 cents.

☞ Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO.,
July 24—2aw4w Publishers, Boston.

MRS. H. B. STOWE'S NEW WORK.
SUNNY MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS.
A Book of Travels.

BY Mrs. H. BEECHER STOWE, Author of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Comprised in two volumes, duodecimo. Illustrated with nearly one hundred highly finished wood engravings, from designs by Billings. Price two dollars.

The public, who have been wearied with the perusal of countless books of travel, taking the same beaten paths, will be surprised at the freshness and absorbing interest with which this gifted author has invested the subject. From the voyage to the return, the reader follows her guidance with unquestioning delight.

☞ Copies sent per mail, post paid, on receipt of two dollars. For sale by all Booksellers.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO.,
July 24—2aw4w Publishers, Boston.

Important Work for the Present Time!
HISTORY OF CUBA: ITS PAST AND PRESENT.
BY MATURIN M. BALLOU.

GIVING a Political, Historical, and Statistical account of the Island, from its first discovery to the present day. To be comprised in one volume, duodecimo. Finely illustrated with engravings, from original drawings taken on the Island.

In depicting the manners, customs, peculiarities, products, and local characteristics of the Island of Cuba, the author has been guided by personal observation, aided by copious notes taken on the spot, and among the people he describes.

The work is fresh in its character, and brings the history of the Island up to the *present hour*, showing in a clear, impartial light, its great wealth and political importance, the extraordinary oppression and taxation under which it has suffered, the fertility of its soil, and the glory of its fruits and flowers, with a statistical record of its staple productions, and a history of its slave trade and slave population.

Mr. Ballou was for some time a resident of Cuba, and has been a careful student in the history of the Island.—*Sat. Eve. Gazette.*

We know of no one more capable of furnishing a useful and readable volume of the kind, than Mr. Ballou.—*Boston Post.*

Mr. Ballou spent several months upon the Island, and, with his habits of study and reflection, must have obtained copious materials, which he is well qualified to convert into an interesting and valuable work.—*Boston Journal.*

☞ The above work is in active preparation, and will be issued in a few days.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO.,
July 24—2aw3w Publishers, Boston

CALVERLEY & HOLMES,

MANUFACTURERS and Importers of Britannia Ware, Tea and Communion Sets, Ice Pitchers, &c., No. 109 Race or Sassafras street, above Third, opposite the White Swan, Philadelphia. Dec. 1—6m

GEORGE W. JULIAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Centreville, Indiana,

WILL attend to the securing and collecting of claims, and all other business intrusted to his care, in the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Henry, Union, and Fayette, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Indianapolis. Dec. 22.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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For the National Era.

THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY.

LETTER XVII.

SLAVERY HAS NOT BEEN LEGALIZED SINCE 1789, OR AT THAT PERIOD.

To the Friends of American Liberty:

I have shown, if I mistake not, that up to the date of the adoption of the Federal Constitution (1789) there was no *legalized* Slavery in this country, there having been no valid "municipal law" to establish it. The question, therefore, with which we set out on our search, is still before us—"*When, where, how, and by whom, was American Slavery legalized?*"

Did the Constitution of 1789 legalize it? Is the date of its legality to be reckoned from *that* period? Was *that* the time, the mode, the process, of its legalization? Does it stand on the authority of the nation, as represented in the Federal Convention? Does it reside on the instrument they elaborated? or in the State ratifications that succeeded it? or in the Government thus organized?

It would be difficult to prove this, and still *more* difficult to make either the North or the South consent to it, if it were proved.

If such were the origin of legalized Slavery, its legality would extend over the whole country, for all the States were alike included, and no particular discrimination was made between them. If such were the *origin* of the "institution," the process of its *termination* would be equally simple. The same power that created it could destroy it. The end of my argument would, by that process, be effectually reached, but I choose to see and represent things as they are. The Constitution of 1789 *did not legalize* Slavery. I know of no advocates of the system who claim that it did. They only claim that it *recognised* it—that it *guarantied* it, or that a *compromise* was made in its favor. At this claim I will look in due season. But it *assumes* the previous existence of legalized Slavery, an assumption which I have already disproved. We must find the *legalization* of Slavery somewhere else, if we find it at all, and it must be of a later date than 1789, when the Anti-Slavery State Constitutions were in force.

Some of the original thirteen States, as well as some of those admitted afterwards, may have adopted new Constitutions that *recognise* Slavery—in some cases forbidding the Legislature to abolish it. But even *this* does not *legalize* Slavery. It only *assumes* its *previous* legality, and undertakes to perpetuate what it supposes to be in existence. But I have already shown the fallacy of its supposed previous legality; and mere *assumptions*, that turn out to be fallacious, have no legal force. Not one of the existing State Constitutions pretend or attempt to originate the institution of Slavery. Not one of them clearly define (even if they attempt to define) *who* may be held as slaves, and, consequently, not one of them furnishes a foundation for legalized Slavery. They leave the question of its legality (if it be a question) precisely where they found it. They impart to it no additional validity. They neither make it legal, nor prove it to be so. No sound and shrewd lawyer, I think, would expect to maintain, successfully, before an impartial and learned court, the existence of legalized Slavery in any of the Southern States, if he should first concede its illegality up to the date of the State Constitutions now existing. And this *must* be conceded, as has already been shown. When Southern Judges and Senators find themselves hard pressed (as will be seen soon) to make out the legal foundation of slaveholding, they are never known to resort to the State Constitutions for its warranty. To do this would be giving it an origin too modern to comport with its claims to veneration. It would be placing it on too vague and uncertain a basis. It would unsettle all claims to slave property *prior* to the date of the new Constitution, and in States wherein no pro-slavery Constitutions have been formed. At the same time, the fact of forming such new Constitutions, betrays the consciousness of a defect in the legal tenure of previously existing Slavery.

I think I have now proved, so far as any negative proposition of the kind can or need be proved, that Slavery *does not*, at the present time, exist, in the American slave States, by any "local or municipal law." No enactments creating the relation, or defining either its conditions or its subjects, have been found. No chronological table reveals to us their dates. No archives contain the original documents that embody them. No history tells us the names of the statesmen who signed the enactments. No statute book gives us the titles, the sections, or the provisions of the acts. Not even the initial "*Be it enacted*" has survived the brief period of our recent history, as a people. We know when, where, how, and by whom, the Virginia, the Plymouth, and other Colonial Governments were organized. We know when, where, how, and by whom, the Continental "ASSOCIATION" against British aggression and the slave trade was adopted and signed. We know the date, the specifications, and the signers of the Declaration of Independence, of the articles of Confederation, of the Federal Constitution, of the Constitutions of the several States, of the treaties and principal statutory enactments succeeding and growing out of them. But "*the peculiar* institution" of American Slavery is in nothing *more* "peculiar" than in this—that its claims are without either document or date, without paternity or parchment. No man can tell *when* it became an "institution," or how or by whom it was *instituted*—unless we go back again to John Hawkins, "the robber and murderer"—or to the Dutch captain (who knows his name?) that first landed a cargo of stolen Africans on the banks of James river. No name of a native *American* can be pointed out as having assisted at the enactment of the "local municipal law" that legalized American Slavery. It was neither Bradford nor Carver—nor Smith nor Oglethorpe—nor Baltimore nor Penn—nor Franklin nor Randolph—nor Washington nor Jefferson—nor Madison nor Jay—nor Marshall nor Wirt—nor Clay nor Calhoun. The locality of the "local law" legislation equally eludes pursuit. And yet all the jurists assure us that "Slavery can exist only by the force of municipal law, local law, positive law." The Slave Power, nevertheless, in the persons of its petty oligarchy of 120,000 slaveholders, on the *assumed* legalization of American Slavery, aspires to expound the Constitution, to dictate the national policy, and control twenty-five millions of people.

This is the frail tenure of their claim. Were it only the claim of an insurance company to the right of issuing policies of insurance, or of a turnpike company to collect sixpenny tolls, the legal foundations of the claim, if no better attested, would dissolve into thin air. No decent attorney would encourage litigation in favor of such a claim. But this is a claim of one man to hold another man as a chattel—the claim of a small minority to subvert the liberties of a mighty nation, since (in the words of William Pinkney, of Maryland) "the stream of general liberty" cannot "flow forever unpolluted, through the mire of partial bondage." Assuredly, the legal tenure of property in man (if there be any such thing) ought to be, at least, as carefully defined as the legal claim of a turnpike company to its tolls. The date, the authors, and the provisions of the enactment, ought to be equally clear, indisputable, and authentic. But nothing of the kind can be found, either during the Colonial period of our history, or since the establishment of the independent republics.

If the slaveholders assign to the Colonial period the legalization of Slavery, then the Revolution and its "self-evident" Declaration sweeps it away. If they give it a more recent date, they narrow down the field of search, they confine themselves to a period too recent to be obscured by tradition and conjecture, and are *estopped* from claiming anything on the ground of an immemorial and "*inherited*" tenure. The former alternative makes them the heirs and representatives of John Hawkins and the nameless Dutch captain; the latter makes them enslavers on their own responsibility, *de novo*, and cuts them off from all the sympathies sometimes so eloquently invoked in their behalf, as the doomed and innocent inheritors of a "curse entailed." This is no enviable dilemma, and on neither horn of it are found the records of a legalized slaveholding. It is a well-known maxim of the common law, that "whenever the question of liberty seems doubtful, the decision must be in favor of liberty." In the present instance, need not invoke the aid of that maxim, for nothing doubtful appears.

In my next letter, I shall bring forward some important Southern concessions and testimonies on the subject. WILLIAM GOODELL.

CONNECTICUT ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.

SPEECH OF HON. MR. GILLETTE, OF CONN.

In the Senate, July 6, 1854.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I present to the Senate a series of resolutions which have been passed by the Legislature of Connecticut. I ask that they may be read, laid upon the table, and printed.

The Secretary read the resolutions, and the Senate was addressed by Mr. TOUCEY.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President: I feel deeply embarrassed in appearing before the Senate in a position of unavoidable antagonism to my honorable colleague; but under a sense of duty to the State which I have the honor in part to represent, I must ask the indulgence of the Senate a few moments, while I notice some of the remarks which have fallen from his lips on this occasion. As antipodal as are our respective positions on the great question of the age and country, I trust that, for the honor of our common State and the dignity of the Senate, we may always be on terms of kindly intercourse. I do not intend, on account of any contrariety of opinions, to become unmindful of the courtesies and proprieties which appropriately belong to Senatorial no less than to civilized life.

I do not rise, sir, with any wish or intention of invalidating anything that my honorable colleague has offered, any further than he has implicated others in his defence. So far from it, I am willing, nay, desirous, that he should have the full benefit of all he can say, legitimately, in extenuation of his course. I have no heart to aggravate, by any word or deed of mine, the embarrassments of his position; and had he conducted his defence without assailing the honor of our common State, which, it seems to me, we are alike interested to preserve and defend, I should have been silent.

But, sir, I feel that the character of the State of Connecticut is deeply involved, and I should be false to my convictions of duty and derelict to that good old Commonwealth, if I should sit mute and passive when her honor is assailed—that State which stood second only to Massachusetts in the revolutionary struggle—that State whose history is radiant with so many illustrious names, and which has been a human hive, sending forth swarms of her adventurous and cultivated children, to lay the social foundations of new regions, and mould their institutions by education, virtue, and freedom—that State, of which the accomplished historian, Bancroft, a citizen of Massachusetts, has said:

"There is no State in the Union, and I know not any in the world, in whose early history, if I were a citizen, I could find more of which to be proud, and less that I should wish to blot."

That State, sir, of which the late Mr. Calhoun, in a speech delivered on this floor, in February, 1847, said, with a magnanimity worthy of his great name:

"It is owing mainly to the States of Connecticut and New Jersey, that we have a *Federal* instead of a National Government—the best Government instead of the worst and most intolerable on earth. Who are the men of these States to whom we are indebted for this excellent form of Government? I will name them—their names ought to be written on brass, and live forever. They were Chief Justice Ellsworth and Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and Judge Patterson, of New Jersey. The other States further south were blind; they did not see the future. But to the coolness and sagacity of these three men, aided by a few others not so prominent, do we owe the present Constitution."

You will excuse me, then, sir, for indulging a little State pride, and feeling somewhat sensitive when the honor of that State is assailed.

I shall detain the Senate but a few moments. I shall not enter into abstract questions, or indulge in pettifogging subtleties; but shall only attempt to disabuse the character of the State of the aspersions which have been cast upon it, that it may shine forth in its native effulgence.

It may not be unprofitable, in the first place, to inquire, what is the cause of the disagreement between my honorable colleague and the State which we represent? Why has this unhappy difference, to use no stronger term, arisen between a sovereign State and one of its representatives on this floor? It is one of the bitter fruits of the latest great peace measure, which was to settle all agitation for all time in this country. It had its origin in the overthrow of the Missouri Compromise. This is the pestilent box out of which it sprang. I will state the facts as briefly as possible in relation to this matter.

The proposition to violate the public faith by the abrogation of that Compromise, thus breaking down the last barrier against slavery to all the Territories of the United States, and leaving them wide open to its dark inundations—Territories which had been declared forever free by what was considered, at the time, to be a solemn and irrepealable compact—startled the good people of Connecticut from their slumbers, and rallied them to the polls at their late State election in April, and the ballot boxes rang out their indignant "No." This was the great issue in that election, and never was there a political revolution in any State more complete and signal. It was attended with no storm of popular excitement. It was conducted with remarkable moderation and calmness. Hardly a leaf trembled in the breeze. It was the natural, spontaneous uprising of the people, to avert a great impending calamity, and save themselves and their country from its disastrous consequences. Outside of the pale of the Governmental officials, there was hardly a voice of dissent. The result, sir, was what we should naturally expect. Both branches of the Legislature were overwhelmingly opposed to the odious measure. Soon after convening, early in the month of May, the subject was brought up, and resolutions presented, declaring it to be violative of the public faith, destructive of mutual confidence, subversive of the fundamental principles of natural justice, and threatening the stability of this Government; and they instructed their Senators, and earnestly requested their Representatives, to oppose it by all honorable means, and to the last extremity. These resolutions passed the House by a vote of nearly three to one, and in the Senate with only a single negative.

Now, I submit to the consideration of honorable Senators, whether there was ever a fairer, fuller, more explicit and authoritative expression of the popular sentiment of any State, anywhere, at any time, on any question? The Legislature expressed the sentiments of the people of Connecticut on that momentous question. There was hardly a discordant note from any quarter of the State. These resolutions were duly forwarded to Congress. The dreaded Bill soon came from the House, with an amendment, for the final action of the Senate; and what did my honorable colleague? It is known to the Senate and the country. On the memorable night of the final vote, a few moments before the question was put, he arose in his seat, with characteristic deliberation, and informed the Senate that he was under instructions to vote against the bill, but he had determined to disobey the instructions of an *Abolition Whig* Legislature, and vote for the bill. A beautiful exposition of the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," by one of its distinguished advocates! Hardly had the last word for popular sovereignty in Kansas and Nebraska died away upon his lips, before he arises in the Senate Chamber, scouts the popular sovereignty of his own State as an Abolition Whig sovereignty, and assumes autocratic sovereignty in contempt and defiance of the popular sovereignty.

This, Mr. President, is a simple and unvarnished statement of the case. Never was there a fuller, fairer, more explicit and authoritative expression of the popular will; and I leave it for others to say whether there ever was a more audacious and contemptuous violation of public sentiment.

Insomuch as the good old Democratic doctrine of the obligation of the representative to obey the will of his constituents, has been dishonored, I have nothing to say. I leave the honorable Senator with Jefferson and his constituents.

But my colleague has seen fit to take sanctuary in certain other acts of the Legislature, some of which he gravely says they did pass, and some of which he also says they did not pass; thus arraigning the Legislature of Connecticut before the Senate, not only for sins of commission, but also for sins of omission. Now, sir, I am unable to see the pertinency of these matters to the question before us—how the enactment or non-enactment of good or bad laws by the sovereign authority of a State, can justify its representative in disobeying positive instructions to vote against a bad law here in the Senate, unless it has come to pass in these latter times that, contrary to Scripture, the servant is greater than his master. I am yet to learn whether the Legislature of Connecticut is guilty of wrong-doing for enacting such laws as it in its wisdom thought best.

The honorable gentleman has commented upon some bills which the Legislature did not enact, and upon some which they did, among which he gave particular prominence to an "Act for the defence of liberty." This, in his judgment, conflicts with the Fugitive Act, for the safety of which he is alarmed. Now, sir, I would not do the injustice to my honorable colleague to compare myself with him in legal science; but I have given some attention to the law to which he has taken exception, since I saw it heralded through the country as "nullification," and I have not been able to discover anything in it that needs to excite the apprehensions of the most vigilant sentinels of the Fugitive Act. I have consulted several eminent civilians in relation to it, all of whom have assured me that it conflicts with no law of the United States. And I think I can safely challenge those who assert to the contrary to produce the proof.

But, without detaining the Senate on this point, I would here raise the question, whether, under the Constitution of the United States, Connecticut has not as much right to enact laws for the protection of the rights of her people, as South Carolina has to enact laws for the destruction of the rights of her people? Whether freedom may not be protected under the Constitution as well as slavery? Cannot Connecticut be indulged a little with the privilege of protecting the rights and liberties of her own people upon her own soil, when a part of them, at least, have no protection, except such as is furnished by prison-walls in certain other States of this Union? Mr. President, has it come to this, that we of the North are all centralized, absorbed, melted down, swallowed up, consolidated into this great, central, usurping Government, and the Northern States are mere appendages, shorn and rayless satellites, to revolve around this all-absorbing centre, in borrowed light? God forbid! To this momentous question Connecticut, I rejoice to say, true to her ancient fame, as the vigilant champion of State rights, and mindful of her grand historic eminence as a defender of liberty, answers, No. I feel somewhat as the great friend of America and liberty felt, when giving voice to these words in the British Parliament in 1776:

"I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of people so dead to all the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to submit to slavery, would have been fit instruments to make slaves of the rest."

So I do rejoice that in the great conflict between Democracy and Despotism, now begun in good earnest, Connecticut has been so prompt to take her position on the side of freedom, and to call upon us to restore this Government to the old foundations on which her Ellsworth and Sherman were so active in establishing it, and separate it from slavery at once and forever. She has done with all compromises with the perfidious violators and haughty contemners of the public faith, and now says, return to the early policy of this Government, that of discouraging, restricting, and discountenancing slavery everywhere under its jurisdiction. She calls upon us to discard the vile and contemptible dogma, that the Constitution of the United States is a shield of slavery, or anywise countenances that most cruel and terrific despotism that has ever crushed humanity—a despotism which denies the natural right of a man to his own body; of a husband to his own wife; of a father to his own child; which sells husband, wife, and child, separate or together, in the market-places; which asserts chattel-slavery to be a Divine and Democratic institution, and avows its base purpose indefinitely to extend and forever to perpetuate the terrific curse!

I thank God, sir, Connecticut is washing her hands from this blood, and calls upon us, in her old voice of freedom, to cleanse this Government from its guilty participation in the diabolical work of enslaving and imbruting man. She invokes us to disabuse the Constitution of the miserable dogmas which slaveholders have foisted into it, to serve their own nefarious purposes, and restore to it the original construction in which its illustrious framers conceived and established it—not so much as admitting into it, according to Madison, Sherman, and others, the blasphemous "idea that man can hold property in man." She invokes us to return to the original policy of this Government, as inaugurated by Jefferson, and interdict slavery on every rod of territory under its jurisdiction. She would have us see to it, that this Government, President, Judges, Congress and all, be speedily rescued from the foul embraces of the great Southern Syren, raised up from its low debauchment, to virtue and freedom, vitalized anew by the inspiring breath of liberty, and replaced on the old foundations upon which the great fathers established and left it, there to be resolutely and actively on the side of freedom.

It is meet and proper that the State of Ellsworth and Sherman, who would not admit slavery into the Constitution on any terms, the State of Putnam and Hale, who fought heroically for freedom, should speak out clearly at such a crisis, and call upon us to tear off from this Government the accursed vampire of slavery.

My honorable colleague has undertaken, for the third or fourth time, to prove the Missouri Compromise line unconstitutional. I will not tax the patience of the Senate with any reply, further than to offset the opinion of President Monroe, together with those of all his unrivaled Cabinet, Calhoun, Crawford, Wirt, and John Q. Adams, against the argument and opinion of my colleague.

I have the happiness to agree with my colleague in the principle of popular sovereignty, only we chance to have opposite views in carrying it out. He favored the Nebraska-Kansas bill for one great reason that I opposed it. He regarded it as promotive of the principle of popular sovereignty, whereas I considered it, in all its details and tendencies, as subserving the antagonistic principle of slaveholding sovereignty; and every day's development, since its passage, has been confirming the correctness of this view.

He has also animadverted on the Fugitive Act, and he is welcome to his opinions upon that subject. I do not intend ever to be drawn into a discussion of that measure. It might have an awkward tendency toward pacification. No, Mr. President, I am not the man to discuss the Fugitive Act. I will not do it. I can never cast so great an indignity upon the Constitution of my country as to admit, by the remotest implication, the possibility that it could kennel such a Cerberean monster. Tell me not of the constitutionality of an act which, by one bound, vaults over all the bulwarks of liberty in all the States of this Union, and strikes down, at one blow, the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the right of trial by jury; which commits the great question of personal liberty, not to a judicial trial, but to a summary process before a magistrate, appointed, not by the President with the concurrence of the Senate, but by the court; which forbids the exercise of Christian charity toward the poor and perishing, under severe penalties; which seeks to degrade man below the beasts which perish, by accounting him and his precious rights of too little value to be entitled to a jury trial, less than $20; which holds out the bribe of a double fee to the petty commissioner for dooming a human being to slavery; which, in short, overthrows all the safeguards of human rights, and leaves man an easy prey, to be despoiled and captured by the pirate, the kidnapper, and the slave-hunter.

It was conceived in sin, shapen in iniquity, and baptized in blood. It has no rival in its savage brutality—nothing in the code of any civilized nation parallel with it, but towers alone in its detestable pre-ominence of atrocious, unmitigated villany. I will never affront the Constitution of my country so much as to hold up this frightful Gorgon before it, and ask the question—Is it constitutional? Rather will I assist to drive it back to its native hell, if it would not be too terrible an infliction on the damned. Tell me that my constitutional oath imposes an obligation upon me to obey this infernal act—I spurn the deed—I scorn the behest—I defy the authority. As if our free fathers intended their children should act the slave-hunter and the bloodhound for the slaveholder; as if they bequeathed to us such an inheritance of crime, brutality, and shame.

The Constitution which I swore to observe and maintain was ordained "to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty;" and, in accordance therewith, expressly declares that "*no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.*" By this I stand; by this I will be judged.

I know that Connecticut, in the olden time, was libeled by a Tory renegade, who absconded to England to perpetrate his vindictive falsehood, as the "Blue Law" State; but, by the blessing of God, the numerous progeny which he left behind him, shall never fasten upon her the damning infamy of the Black Law State.

Do you accuse me of using strong language? I am fresh from the people, and have a right to use strong language in their sovereign name, to whom *I hold myself amenable.*

In conclusion, Mr. President, allow me to say that I feel a just and loyal pride swelling my bosom, as I contemplate the position of the good old Commonwealth which I have the honor, in part, to represent; she has begun a good work, and will go on unto perfection. It gives me joy to think her dark days of servility and shame are over, and she has entered upon a new career of freedom and glory. But if, from any unforeseen misfortune, she should ever fall back again into the hands of the servile Philistines—the slavemongering Democracy—which Infinite Mercy avert!—I will not follow the example of my colleague, and take advantage of her misfortunes, to insult and expose her "before all Israel and the sun;" but I will love her still, like a true son, for what she was in the palmy days of her beauty and pride; I will cherish and defend her to the last; I will

"Walk backward with averted gaze,
And hide her shame."

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Winchendon, Mass., July 14, 1854.—You would confer a great favor on one of your subscribers (and I doubt not hundreds of others) by printing that portion of the Nebraska-Kansas bill which defines the boundaries of the Territories, and also in relation to the donation of land to settlers.

There is a great deal of interest felt here in the settlement of those Territories by freemen, and unless deterred by the fear of the overshadowing influence of Slavery, some of our young men will make it their future home. It seems that Slavery has already planted itself there. There is but one feeling here, and that is intense and deep-seated, in view of the recent developments of the slave spirit, especially the outrages of the Nebraska bill. If a union of all who are honestly and thoroughly opposed to the farther spread of Slavery could be effected—all who are disposed to resist—the party of Freedom would embrace the great mass of voters in the State.

Penn Yan, May 26, 1854.—Are not the friends of freedom, good faith, honor, and honesty, going to proclaim a new and independent political organization? The country is waiting, *impatiently* waiting, the action of our friends in Washington, who have so nobly withstood the slave power, and its adherents from the North. Let them *act*, and act *promptly*. The spirit abroad amongst the people will, at the first opportunity, tell fearfully against all who have directly or *indirectly* aided the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska fraud. But there is a settlement to be had with these men. Let the people of their respective districts see to it, that they are not *paid* twice. If the spirit of Livingston and Preston King is still alive in the twelfth and fifteenth districts, for myself, I shall do all I can to wipe away the sin of voting for Pierce, and the platform that preferred to eschew all agitation, in Congress or out of it, of the slavery question. I am thoroughly committed for any organization that is for freedom against slavery, and I have pledged a life-long warfare against *all* who have had a hand in repealing the Missouri Compromise act. There never has yet been a time when the Anti-Slavery sentiment so universally pervaded all classes of politicians as now. It is solid, consistent, and determined, and all that is needed to make it efficient is unity and action—a thorough and perfect organization. Let our friends act, and act promptly, in this matter.

———, *Ohio, Feb.* 14, 1854.—Being a poor blacksmith, with only a common school education, (one of those whom a noted South Carolinian designates as the ready tools of the anarchist and the demagogue,) perhaps it would not be worth while for me to attempt to write to you. But, as I am in the habit of spending my evenings in reading, the time may not be altogether lost to me if I should spend one in writing. The fame of our fair State of Ohio—the first State formed out of the territory consecrated to Freedom by the Missouri Compromise—has just been tarnished by one of the most disgraceful transactions that has been put upon record for a long time. I refer to the expulsion of Mr. Day from the Senate, as a reporter for his paper, on account of his color, although he is three-fourths white, and consequently a voter. This was done by men professing to be Democrats. Men who would be guilty of such a deed are only fit to associate with such men as Wm. R. Faber, of South Carolina, the man who is reported to have said, in a public speech before a literary institution at the South, that it was quite enough for a mechanic to be able to count the inches on a foot rule or a carpenter's square.

I had hoped that the Homestead or free land bill would become a law this winter, and thus put an end to speculating in the public lands of the West; but a Congress that would attempt to pass the Nebraska bill will never do anything to favor the laboring classes.

Clearfield County, Pa.—I intend, God willing, to start next week for the West—to see Kansas. I would like to know where the Massachusetts company have their agent located there, that I could see him. I wish to cast in my mite with them, to have seven thousand independent voters there in two years. I am sixty-one years of age, and am not able to do much at hard work, but I will try to get some of my young friends to go there, and call occasionally to see them as long as my health will permit.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Gov. Stevens has published a letter in one of the Olympia papers, addressed to the American whaling merchants, urging them to select some port in Puget's Sound as a rendezvous for whale ships, on account of the fine harbors to be found there, and the abundance of ship timber, and facilities for obtaining fresh provisions. He has also, in accordance with instructions from Washington city, notified the authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company, in that region, that their right to trade with the Indians in the Territory is not recognised, and that they must wind up their affairs there before the 1st of July. A party which had been out prospecting for gold six weeks, in the coast range, have returned to Olympia, well satisfied with their search, and bringing abundant specimens of gold-bearing quartz. They intend to start again on the 1st of August, fully prepared for a more thorough and protracted exploration. The money market in the Territory is suffering from a terrible stringency. No cash can be obtained, and, in consequence, trade is at a stand.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.—The present state of the Napoleon family, and the recent visit of the American members to France, will give interest to the following from the *Courier* of January 11th, 1804:

"Married in Baltimore, on Saturday, 27th ult., Jerome Bonaparte to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, eldest daughter of Mr. William Patterson, merchant, of that city."

In the *Courier* of May 18th, following, we find a paragraph giving notice of "Mr. Jerome Bonaparte and lady" having reached New York the 7th, in their coach and six, with surgeon and secretary in a curricle, and four outriders, footmen, &c., and taken up their residence in Greenwich street, with Mr. Manitault, late French Prefect of St. Domingo. The "late Prefect" of St. Domingo of itself speaks of change—and so with the names Bonaparte and St. Domingo, both leading to the past, and once more symbolizing a reproduction of an epoch once believed past return.—*Charleston Courier, July* 19.

WEALTH OF NEW YORK CITY.—In 1853, the assessed value of real and personal estate was $413,631,382 94. In 1854, it has arisen to $462,021,734 72—showing an increase of $48,370,351.78. This increase is more than double the assessed value of property in Washington.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

The Senate on Monday agreed to the appropriation of half a million for the water works improvement for the District of Columbia, "provided that no part of the sums hereby appropriated shall be expended until the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, or either of them, shall appropriate and pay an amount equal to one-fourth of the said sum for the said purpose, and full power and authority are hereby given," &c.

In the House, the fortification appropriation bill was passed—72 to 68.

Senate, Tuesday, July 25, 1854.

Mr. Hamlin reported back the House bill making Dunkirk, New York, a port of entry, and creating the same a collection district; and the same was considered and passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill was returned from the House, with several Senate amendments disagreed to.

On motion by Mr. Hunter, the Senate insisted on its amendments, and asked a committee of conference.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Among other amendments adopted was one authorizing the President to employ a Secretary, at $2,500 per annum; a clerk, at the salary of $1,600 per annum; and one steward, to take charge of and be responsible for the Government property in the President's mansion, at a salary of $1,000; and two messengers; also, allowing the President $600 per annum, for stationery, &c.

House of Representatives, July 25, 1854.

Mr. Pratt presented certain resolutions lately passed by the Legislature of Connecticut; which were ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

On motion of Mr. McDougal, by consent, the House bill, as amended by the Senate, to regulate the postal service of California, Oregon, and Washington, was taken up, the amendments agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution requiring the Committee on Commerce to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to enable our Government to prohibit the immigration of foreign paupers into the United States; which was adopted.

At 12½ o'clock, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Fuller, of Maine, in the chair.

The bill making the usual annual appropriations for the naval service was taken up.

A resolution to close the debate in half an hour having been adopted,

Mr. Bocock addressed the Committee, advocating the proposed increase of pay to the seamen, that Americans—native-born Americans—might be enlisted in the service. In the commercial service, from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month was the recompense of seamen, and it was impossible that they could be obtained for twelve in the navy. Eighteen dollars is the sum now proposed.

Mr. Sollers would be willing to name twenty-five dollars, as the rate in the navy.

Mr. Bocock said the permanence of the naval service, and some other advantages, made satisfactory a smaller salary than is paid in the commercial marine.

The present regulations, Mr. Bocock said, authorize the employment of 7,500 men at one time. He would move to extend that number to 10,000. An exigency might arise, making this increase necessary for a brief period.

Senate, Wednesday, July 26, 1854.

Mr. Rusk moved to take up the bill to merge the officers of the Texas navy into the navy of the United States, and the motion was lost.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was again taken up.

The question pending was on the amendment proposed yesterday, by Mr. Hamlin, appropriating about a million of dollars for the erection of buildings suitable for custom-houses, post offices, and court rooms.

Mr. Adams moved a proviso, that no money should be expended for a custom-house at any point where revenue collected shall not exceed the cost of collection. Lost.

The custom-house and marine hospital amendment was adopted—yeas 31, nays 16.

House of Representatives, July 26, 1854.

Mr. Letcher, in pursuance of previous notice, asked the consent of the House to permit him to introduce a bill to repeal the "act to aid the Territory of Minnesota in the construction of a railroad therein."

Objection being made,

Mr. Letcher moved to suspend the rules, upon which motion the yeas and nays were demanded, and the rules were not suspended—yeas 100, nays 60—not two-thirds.

The House then (at 42 minutes past 11 o'clock) resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Fuller in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and considered many proposed amendments.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Sollers, that none but Americans should hereafter be received as either officers or seamen, was ruled out of order.

At twenty minutes past 12, the Committee arose and reported the bill to the House, with the amendments recommended.

Such of these amendments as were not objected to were adopted *en masse*, without a division; upon others, separate votes were taken. That proposed by Mr. Gerrit Smith, that "no intoxicating liquors shall be provided as a beverage," and amended by Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., so that "no officer shall be allowed to use intoxicating drinks, except as medicine," was adopted—yeas 84, nays 65.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, moved to reconsider this vote, and also to lay that motion on the table; which latter motion was decided in the negative—yeas 79, nays 81.

The motion to reconsider the vote adopting the amendment as amended, was then reconsidered—yeas 82, nays 76.

The question recurring on the adoption of the amendment, it was decided in the negative—yeas 80, nays 80. The Chair voted no.

After the Navy Appropriation bill had been passed,

Mr. Faulkner, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back Senate bill to regulate the pay and increase the efficiency of the army, and for other purposes, with amendments.

He explained the bill, stating that it proposed to increase the pay of the army, from the private up to the Major General, giving the former ten instead of seven dollars a month. The largest per centage of increase in pay was upon the compensation allowed to privates, and the per centage gradually diminished up to the Major General.

Senate, Thursday, July 27, 1854.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Several amendments were offered and debated; among those adopted were the following:

One providing for a commission to examine and report upon the extent, &c. of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, in Washington Territory; and authorizing the President to purchase the same at a cost not exceeding $300,000.

Amendments, giving the clerks in the State Department and the Coast Survey office the addition of 20 per cent. for the last year.

An amendment increasing the salaries of the United States Ministers at France and England to $15,000 per annum, and discontinuing the outfits for those positions.

An amendment offered by Mr. Bayard, appropriating $300,000 for the continuation and extension of the General Post Office building around the whole square, bounded by E, F, 7th, and 8th streets, was debated and rejected—yeas 16, nays 25.

Mr. Pearce, from the Committee on Conference, on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

House of Representatives, July 27, 1854.

Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Indian Appropriation bill, submitted a report, which he explained at length.

Mr. Orr made a few remarks in commendation of the report, and concluded by demanding the previous question; which was ordered, and the bill, as thus amended, was passed.

Mr. Barksdale asked leave to introduce a bill, placing at the discretion of the President the sum of ten millions of dollars, to be expended during the recess of Congress to defray any expenses incurred in protecting the interests, honor, and tranquillity of the United States, in our existing difficulties with Spain.

It was objected to by many voices.

Mr. Chandler asked leave to offer a resolution asking the President to give to this House, if not inconsistent with the public interests, all information in his possession relative to the destruction of Greytown, or San Juan, including copies of the instructions given to the commander of the Cyane.

Mr. Seward objected.

The House at half past eleven o'clock resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the army.

Mr. Phelps addressed the House in opposition to some of the appropriations proposed.

Mr. Houston avowed his opposition to the existing practice of titles by brevet being accompanied with increased pay.

Mr. Orr said he was in favor of adopting so much of the bill as authorizes the increase of the pay of the privates and non-commissioned officers, and the promotion of such men to higher positions. He thought, however, there was not time now to perfect the whole bill. He therefore proposed that the House should, by unanimous consent, close the hour debate, and proceed to amend the bill under the five minutes rule.

At 35 minutes past 12 o'clock, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Millson in the chair.

Mr. Letcher addressed the Committee on the subject of increased pay, and in opposition thereto. He was willing to raise the pay of soldiers to such price as would procure a complement of them.

Mr. Giddings, in a brief speech, contended that true reform in the army would be a reduction of the army, and he averred, that by the observance of a kind and humane course of conduct, the friendship of the Indians on the frontiers could be secured, and they could be made our allies in the enforcement of good order.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, did not oppose the increase proposed, but contended that the compensation of the Major General should not be increased, as it was now high; his quarters were permanent, and he was not subjected to the expenses incurred by officers of inferior grades on active duty.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, replied. He contended that the compensation of the commander-in-chief was not sufficient to preserve him from dying a poor man; besides which, that officer had passed through all the grades of the soldier, from the ranks up, and submitted to all the attendant dangers, fatigues, losses, and privations.

Mr. Bridges required to know if Mr. Lane had ever known an officer to resign because he could not live upon his pay?

Mr. Lane. Yes, many, many; and I can name them to you. I know that of which I speak. I entered the army a common soldier, and left it a brevet brigadier general; and I should have been better off had I devoted my time to the cultivation of corn.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, JULY 27.—The royal mail steamer Africa arrived this morning, at 10 o'clock, with three days later intelligence from all parts of Europe. Her dates from Liverpool are to July 15.

The commercial advices by this arrival are important. Cotton and breadstuffs have both declined.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull, and cotton had declined one-eighth; sales during the week, 40,000 bales. Fair Uplands, 6¼; fair Orleans, 6⅝ a 6½; sales on Friday, 6,000 bales.

The Liverpool flour market had also declined. Philadelphia and Baltimore we quote at 34*s.* 6*d.*; Western at 33*s.* 6*d.*, and closing dull.

No change had taken place in the prices of wheat. Mixed American we quote at 10*s.* 6*d.*

The Liverpool corn market was active, and prices steady—white is quoted at 33*s.* 6*d.*, yellow at 34*s.* 6*d.*

The Liverpool provision market was dull; beef unchanged. Lard steady at 52*s.* a 53*s.*

The London money market was active. Consols had declined to 91¾.

From the Seat of War.—It is stated that Austria has summoned Russia to evacuate the Principalities within a month, and will occupy Wallachia without waiting for an answer.

The Turks had captured the Isle of Ramadan, after a battle of twelve hours. During the battle, the Russians set fire to several vessels.

At the latest advices from Omer Pasha's camp, 18,000 Anglo-French troops had joined Omer Pasha at Rutschuk.

The Turks had crossed the Danube at Oltenitza.

It is rumored that the whole of Germany would shortly join in the Austro-Prussian treaty.

The capture of the fortress of Guergero by the Turks had been confirmed.

The number of Turks that crossed the Danube on the 8th were 40,000. They were obstinately opposed by the Russians, but the latter were entirely defeated, with a loss of 900 killed and wounded.

The allied fleets were last seen directly opposite Sebastopol, and numbered fifty-eight sail.

One hundred and fifty wagons, with wounded soldiers, had arrived at Bucharest; among the wounded were eighty officers.

Accounts from Transylvania state that Austrians and Russians were concentrating their forces on the respective frontiers, and that 450 carts, laden with wounded Russians, had arrived at Jassy.

Convents on the frontier of Poland were being despoiled by the Russians.

A letter from St. Petersburg gives gloomy pictures of the situation of the working classes.

Omer Pasha had arrived at Silistria.

The peninsula of Dobrudscha, between the Danube and the Black Sea, had not yet been evacuated.

The Anglo-French forces encamped near Varna were ready to enter the campaign.

A pitched battle between the Anglo-French forces and Russians, at Rutschuk, was daily anticipated.

The Russians had completely cleared the Transylvania frontier.

From the Baltic.—A despatch from Berlin states that Napier's fleet had been joined by Admiral Corry's fleet in Barro Sound.

It is stated that the cholera was very fatal to the Baltic fleet.

Napoleon had reviewed the troops destined for the Baltic at Bologne. He addressed them in a brief, pointed, and energetic speech. It is stated that they will positively embark on the 20th of July.

Spain.—The rebels under Gen. O'Donnell are near Almagry. The small republican rising near Valencia had been put down.

The latest despatches from Spain state that the insurgents had determined to carry on a protracted guerrilla war.

India.—The India overland mail, with Calcutta dates to June 1st, had arrived. Trade in India dull. There was no mail from China by this arrival.

Miscellaneous.—The cholera continued to an alarming extent at St. Petersburgh and Cronstadt. On the 1st of July there were 580 cases in the former city.

Cholera, in its worst form, had broken out on board the Australian emigrant ship Diargo. Such were the awful ravages of the disease, that the ship put back immediately to Liverpool. Fifty persons had already died.

The American ship David Hadley, with over four hundred emigrants on board, had put back in a leaky condition.

In Marseilles, France, cholera had made terrible havoc—106 persons having died in one day of that disease.

It is rumored that the French army had received a check in Africa.

Piracy in the Greek waters was on the increase.

An English steamer had burnt several of the Sauriot vessels.

Domiciliary searches at Athens were very frequent.

Baring's Circular states that moderate business is doing in American stocks, and quotes Maryland fives at 92 to 93; Pennsylvania fives, inscription, at 77 to 79; ex-dividend Pennsylvania Central Railroad at 90 to 92.

CHOLERA AND TEETOTALISM.—E. C. Delavan, the great Temperance apostle, states that of the three hundred persons who died of cholera in Albany, in 1832, only five were strictly teetotallers.

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Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.

More Home Testimony.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 1, 1853.

DEAR SIR: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparent change until I used your "Hoofland's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN R. CORY,
Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 13, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have recommended it to a great many afflicted with similar diseases, with the same good result. I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours, truly, WM. HUGHES,
Dr. C. M. Jackson. 171 Wood st.

These Bitters are *entirely vegetable*, thereby possessing great advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. They possess great power in the removal of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most potent influence in weakness of the nerves and digestive organs. They are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal cities, and at retail by Apothecaries and dealers throughout the United States.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.

April 1—3taw

PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.

FOWLERS, WELLS, & CO., Phrenologists and Publishers, 231 Arch street, below Seventh, Philadelphia, furnish all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Water Cure, Magnetism, and Phonography, wholesale and retail, at New York prices. Professional examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions of character, day and evening. Cabinet free. May 22—1y

Z. C. ROBBINS,

Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C.,

WILL make Examinations at the Patent Office, prepare Drawings and Specifications, and prosecute Applications for Patents, both in the United States and foreign countries.

Applications for patents which have been *rejected* at the Patent Office, he will, when required, argue before the Commissioner of Patents, or before the Appellate Court; in which line of practice he has been successful in procuring a great number of very valuable patents.

He will prepare new specifications and claims for the re-issue of patents previously granted on imperfect descriptions and claims.

Applications for *extensions* of patents, either at the Patent Office, or before Congress, he will also vigorously prosecute.

Also, superintend the taking of testimony to be used in conflicting applications before the Patent Office, or to be read in court.

In all cases of litigation on the subject of patents, he will prepare the cases for the legal profession, explain the scientific and mechanical principles involved, and the application of the law thereto.

He will also give opinions and advice as to the value and validity of patents, and may be consulted in cases of infringements of patents, and all other matters pertaining to the patent laws and practice in the United States and Europe.

Also, prepare caveats, assignments, and all other papers required for securing or transferring patent property.

Having been ten years in the constant practice of his profession in this city, and having free access to the models and records in the Patent Office, as well as to its library, and the "Congressional Library," he flatters himself that he can in all cases give perfect satisfaction to those who may place business in his hands. March 29—eow

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

THE PIANO AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT OF HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 *Broadway, New York.*

THE best and most improved Pianos and Melodeons in the world. T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's Fair Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, and with iron frames and circular scales. The merits of these instruments are too well known to need further commendation. Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos, an elegant instrument for small rooms. Hallet & Cumston's Pianos, of the old established firm of Hallet & Co. Mr. W. being sole agent for all the above Pianos, he can offer them lower than any other house in the United States. Horace Waters's Pianos, manufactured expressly for him, having great power of tone and elasticity of touch. Pianos of other make. In a word, 333 Broadway is one of the largest depots for Pianos in the world, affording an opportunity for selections not to be had anywhere else on the American continent. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Price from $60 to $175.

MELODEONS.

Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ Melodeons, with *two banks* of keys—a sweet and powerful instrument. Prices from $75 to $200.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's *well-known and justly-celebrated Melodeons.* Prices from $60 to $150.

☞ The above makes are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. ☜ Melodeons of other makes, of all styles and prices.

Martin's unrivalled Guitars, from $25 to $60. Flutenas, from $5 to $25. Accordeons, from $2 to $20. Violins, from $3 to $25. Flutes, from $5 to $40. Brass instruments, and others, of all kinds.

Dealers supplied with the above Pianos and Melodeons at factory prices.

MUSIC.

This list comprises the products of the great masters of both the American and European continents, and is receiving constant additions by an extensive publication of the choice and popular pieces of the day. Dealers in Music, Teachers of Seminaries and Academies, wishing to purchase any music published in the United States, or make arrangements for continued supplies of Mr. Waters's new issues, will find it greatly to their interest to call or forward their orders. Music sent to any part of the United States, postage free. May 22.

NORCROSS'S PLANING MACHINE.

MY Rotary Planing Machine has just been decided not to infringe the Woodworth Machine, by the Supreme Court of the United States, and I am now prepared to sell rights to use in all parts of the United States. This Machine gives universal satisfaction. It obtained a Medal both in New York and Boston, over the Woodworth Machine, after a trial of three weeks. N. G. NORCROSS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"*Wisdom shall bow down to it, and the great of the earth shall kneel before it.*"

NEVER could this be said with more truth, than it now applies to this remedy for affections of the throat and lungs. The exalted in learning and power acknowledge its supremacy, while both the little and the great can feel its benefits. The liberal-minded among those skilled to cure, are free to own its mastery over distempers which have baffled their art. Those of exalted stations are not ashamed to testify to its virtues, but deem it a duty and a pleasure to thus hold out the lamp of their experience to their suffering fellow men.

Witness the following:

[Translation.]

VERMILLIONVILLE, LA., *April*, 1853.

I have of late made frequent use of your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and am happy to inform you that in no case yet has it failed me. I have made some signal cures of Laryngitis and Bronchitis with it, and have completely cured one case of Asthma, which had withstood every other medicine I could employ.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration. JULES CLAUD COUGUET, M. D.,
Late Surgeon of the Royal Marine, France.
Mons. le Dr. J. C. Ayer.

Extract from a letter of our Minister at the Court of the Sublime Porte:

LEGATION OF THE U. S. A.,
CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY.

DEAR SIR: The Cherry Pectoral received from you for the Sultan has been delivered to his Private Secretary at the palace, and you will doubtless hear from it in due season. That you were so kind as to send me, has been given to friends, who have in many cases found it exceedingly useful.

Yours, respectfully, GEO. P. MARSH,
Minister Plenipotentiary U. S. A. to Turkey.
Dr. J. C. Ayer.

Among the eminent Editors who testify to their personal experience and knowledge of the wonderful cures and immense success of the Cherry Pectoral in their sections, we may mention—

Boughton & Co., Federal Union, Milledgeville, Ga.
L. Patton, Christian Advocate, Knoxville, Tenn.
J. B. Dobson, American Presbyterian, Greenville, Te
J. B. Samson, Democrat, McConnellsburg, Pa.
J. Russ, jr., Shelbyville News, Tenn.
Harvey, McKenney, & Co., State Gazette, Burling ton, Iowa.
J. Knabb & Co., Journal, Reading, Pa.
Raymond, Harper, & Co., New York Times.
S. Cobb, Christian Freeman, Boston.
Wm. B. Jacobs, Christian Chronicle, Philad.
Hon. J. Wentworth, M. C., Democrat, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. E. G. Reese, Methodist Protestant, Baltimore.
W. M. Wightman, Christian Advocate, Charleston S. C.
J. M. Magennis, True Delta, New Orleans.
T. M. Donnell, Daily News, Savannah, Ga.
Geo. D. Prentice, Louisville Journal, Ky.
Hon. Schuyler Colfax, M. C., South Bend Register Indiana.
A. Commings, Christian Mirror, Portland, Me.
M. H. Bartlett & Co., Republican, Hartford, Conn.
Chaddick & Berry, Banner of Peace, Lebanon, Ten
Thompson & Co., United Empire and Patriot, To ronto, C. W.
Charles Cook, Democrat, Danville, Pa.
M. Hannum, Democrat, Allentown, Pa.
Sherman & Harron, State Gazette, Trenton, N. J.
Wright & Haven, Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill.

These gentlemen have not only certified to thes statements in their papers, to the public, but hav sent me their personal letters, to the effect that the have found my preparation an article of great publi utility.

Space will not admit full testimonials here, but th agent below named will furnish my American Alma nac, gratis, to all who ask for it, wherein are full par ticulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass Sold in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, and by al Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

May 6—taugl

CROCKER, McKUNE, & ROBINSON,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW Office Nos. 24 and 25 in Read & Co.'s Post Offic building, Sacramento. April 1.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

HAVING received my Letters Patent for an im proved method of Dressing Millstones, I ar now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers an Mill Owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, s the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burrs i half the time that he can do it with the commo hand-pick now in use; and that the work done b the machine shall be better than can be done by nin out of ten of the best handlers of the common pic The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mar and does not brittle up nor break the face of the ston It can be controlled at the will of the operator, in stantly to make the most delicate lick or one wit the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practica Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dres ed where the proof staff indicates. This can be don by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, o how close and hard the face or place on the ston may be, the operator can face it down, or touch s lightly as he pleases. There are three very good rea sons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twent years. Second. It is complete within itself, and wi not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try i Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pic blades, which will last any two pair of stones, to b dressed twice a week, for two years, and then an good smith can replace them for twenty-five cent apiece.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearl fourteen months, to dress both the face and the fu rows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and the has been no hand-pick used on them in all that tim I know that I make a good yield, and I think th reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying tha I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of a ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstone by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition o the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New Yor city, besides flattering certificates from all I hav sold the machine to.

Having recently obtained Letters patent, I am no prepared to furnish the machines, and to sell Stat county and shop rights.

☞ All orders must state the diameter of the mil stones, and the size of the collar of the spindle. Th price of the machine, with thirty tools, is $125.

Address J. G. SHANDS.
O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, *April* 25, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been employed in th O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, du ring which time I have had a fair opportunity of tes ing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Millstone Dresser. know, by experience with the machine, that there not only economy in time and tools, but the ston may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, shar grinding dress put on in less time and labor tha with hand-picks; besides, it takes very little practic to handle the machine, and any one who has expe rience enough in milling to know what is required t sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can very soo learn to do a good job with the machine.

June 9—1y SILAS R. DULIN.

E. BOWMAN,

No. 117 *Hanover street, Boston Mass.*,

IMPORTER of French and German Toy Watche Manufacturer's Agent for the sale of Jewelry; als Wholesale Dealer in Vegetable Ivory Goods, Sewin Silk, &c. All orders promptly attended to.

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

J. & C. BERRIAN, Importers and Wholesale Dea ers in Housekeeping Hardware and Fancy Good 601 Broadway, New York. Cutlery, Silver, and Pl ted Ware, Japannery, German Silver and Britann Ware, Composition, Enamelled and Iron Hollo Ware, Bronzed, Copper, and Brass Goods, Bathi Apparatus, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware, Brushe Mats, Baskets, Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, & Our stock has for years past been equal to and no surpasses in variety and extent any similar establis ment in the country, and will be sold at prices def ing competition.

The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants invited to our stock of Goods and Prices before bu ing. J. & C. BERRIAN,
March 13—1y 601 Broadway, New York.

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE above Establishment is now commencing i seventh session.

The number of patients treated at the Establishme has been on the increase from year to year, for th past six years, until the last season, when the d mands of the public far exceeded our power to a commodate them. The increasing rapidity and pr portion of cures, from year to year, induces the su scriber to believe that his enlarged experience a opportunities for treatment give facilities to the inv lid rarely equalled.

Diseases peculiar to females are treated with a su cess and *rapidity* of cure believed to be surpassed none. [May 22.] T. T. SEELYE, M. D.

YOUNG & CARSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchan

No. 77 Exchange Place, Baltimore,

KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of Groc ries, which they offer on the most favorab terms. Baltimore, Jan. 1

A CHARMING BOOK.

LATELY published, in one beautifully-ornament volume, 4to, Stories for Alice. By a Moth With four exquisite designs printed in three tin Cloth, 75 cents; or richly colored, $1; and with g sides and edges, $1.25.

This new book for children is written by a lad daughter of one of our most enterprising and prom nent merchants, who has long been known as a wri of very attractive powers by a large circle of frien in this city, amongst whom her poems have circul ted in manuscript. At their urgent request, she h given them to the public in this beautiful volu and we feel sure every young person into who hands it may fall will be as delighted and charmed the many who have already obtained it. While pleasant a treat and so improving a book can be forded to children, no parent should longer let the be without it.

Lately published—Little Susy's Six Birthday Flower of the Family; Week's Delight; Mary a Florence; Leila on the Island; Leila at Home; Le in England; The Wind Spirit and the Rain Godde Legends of Brittany; and many other new books children, at HAZARD'S,